PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette

THE TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,395.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1-30 P.M.				
25th Apr.	MACEDONIA	10512		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
9th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
16th "	ORIENTAL	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
*23rd "	ARABIA	7903		
30th "	ORIENTAL	5294	INDIA	7911
6th June	PERSIA	7951		
13th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
20th "	OCEANA	6019		
27th "	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6523
4th July	EGYPT	7912		
11th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294		
25th "	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912

* Will call at Malta.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, sailing at Ports *en route*.

W. C. SYMES,
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HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
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BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES carried or shipped.
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CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May 1908
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	11th June "
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	9th July. "
NERA	5,334	Schmitz	6th Aug. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	29th " "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	24th Apr. 1908.
NERA	5,334	Schmitz	22nd May "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	19th June "

For further Particulars apply to—
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BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail or.
LEVANZO	6,000	Belsito	15th May 1908
R. RUBATTINO	4,380	Mancini	15th June 1908
D. BALDUINO	4,380	Magnanini	15th July 1908

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

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INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	3,000		17th May 1908.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pelone	17th June 1908.
ISCHIA	3,000		17th July 1908.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

For further particulars, apply to—
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AGENT.
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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LHASA	2,170	Mon. 27th Apr.	9 a. m.	P. D & C.*
DWARKA	1,695	Thur. 23rd Apr.	9 a. m.	Dutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,170	Frid 24th Apr.	6 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Dutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,310 tons, on MONDAY, 27th Apr., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 23rd Apr., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Kuweit Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Basdad.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about 9th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to our rail connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
23rd April, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May 1908.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dubcovich	16th May 1908.
AFRICA	4586	P. Badessich	1st June 1908.
KOERBER	5,261	A. Foresti	1st July 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* VORWAERTS	5990	B. Belnarz	27th Apr. 1908.
* PERSIA	6895	G. Bartole	25th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE,

are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	5969	S. Klunak	24th Apr. 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the
AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House 32, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
GOUVERNEUR	3400	Burmeister	27th April.
*KAISER	2800	von. Holdt	8th May.
†PRACSIDENT	3400	Muhlbauer	18th May.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
† Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—
A. STRANDES,
Agent,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 8TH APRIL, 1908.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi,	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	353	529
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*920	489	809
Karachi	44	"	40	"	33	"

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
City of Glasgow			Apr. 28		May 19
City of Benares		Apr. 19		May 10	June 1
City of Calcutta		May 22		June 9	July 1
City of Karachi		June 4		June 22	July 15
Trafford Hall		June 22		July 10	Aug. 2
City of London		July 13		July 31	Aug. 23
City of Manchester		July 29		Aug 8	Sept. 1
Merton Hall		Aug. 6	Aug. 21		Sept. 18
City of Calcutta		Aug. 22		Sept. 9	Oct. 1
City of Karachi		Sept. 8		Sept. 26	Oct. 20
Trafford Hall		Oct. 12		Oct. 29	Nov. 21
City of Glasgow		Oct 18		Nov. 5	Nov. 29
City of London		Nov. 7		Nov. 25	Dec. 21 1908
Merton Hall		Nov 20	Dec. 5		Jan. 1
City of Calcutta		Nov. 26		Dec. 14	Jan. 7
City of Karachi		Dec. 15 1909		Dec. 31	Jan. 23
Trafford Hall		Jan 10		Jan. 26	Feb 20

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agent ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS. Bombay

NOTICE

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE," may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

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FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND PANAMA.

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Hong Kong.	Yokohama.	Panama.
	Colon.	

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F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
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List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA,

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE FUND £1,475,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
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Bombay	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
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Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-3 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
J. GREIG,
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THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000

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H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

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COMPARE

the Cost of Running a 6-cylinder Napier 5,000 miles (reckoning Fuel, Engine Oil and Tyres) with

The corresponding cost of ... ... { A well-known 4-cylinder British Car / A well-known 6-cylinder Foreign Car } for 5,000 miles.

Approximate cost in pence per mile.

	British 4-cylinder.	Foreign 6-cylinder.	British 6-cylinder Napier.
Oil (Engine)	·25	Not recorded.	·018
Fuel	1·50	2·01	·77
Tyres	5·77	4·55	2·11
Total	7·52	6·56	2·898

Cost for 5,000 miles ... ... { 6-cylinder Napier car ... £ 60 11 10½ / 4-cylinder British car ... £156 16 8 / 6-cylinder Foreign car ... £136 14 9 without oil.

The above figures constitute convincing proof of

Six-cylinder **NAPIER** Economy,

and are based entirely upon R.A.C Certificates for Oil, Fuel and Tyre Consumption, where the four-cylinder and foreign car are concerned. In regard to Napier tyre costs we have quoted from the results of six months' records, compiled by owners of six-cylinder Napier cars. We base our estimates upon the average mileage per tyre of the three cars that did best *i.e.* over 5,550 miles per tyre. These three cars all had heavy covered-in bodies. Napier fuel and oil consumption is based upon R. A. C. certificates. The cost of oil and fuel is reckoned at the same price in every case. Tyres at retail prices.

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MUST be the Machine of your choice. ITS VISIBLE WRITING Feature, great manifolding Power and Reliability have made it the SUCCESS that it is.

THERE can be no doubt about it.

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Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

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Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,

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Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
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As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.
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Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

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BOMBAY.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
LONDON COMMITTEE
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A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, *London Managers*

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HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000; provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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G. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

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Divided into 50,000 Shares of Rs. 50 each.
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1. CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with Rs. 50 or over and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.
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ESTABLISHED 1880

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Ekahow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
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CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
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BOMBAY OFFICE—
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CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
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Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore.	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE MANOCKJI PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the six months, ended 31st December, 1907, at the Rate of Rs. 175 (One hundred and seventy-five) per Share (of Rs. 1,000 paid up), will be paid on and after TUESDAY next, the 28th instant, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (Standard Time), on production of their Share Certificates to Shareholders, whose names stand on the Register of Shares on the 21st instant.

By Order,
D. M. PETIT SONS & CO.,
AGENTS.
THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MFG. CO., LD.

BOMBAY, 23RD APRIL, 1908.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ: RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON, AND STEEL SCRAP, AXLES, TYRES, AND WHEELS SCRAP, BRASS SCRAP, Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive Tenders at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Standard Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 20th May, 1908, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder; Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi; and at this Depot.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his Office, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only Cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and, if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order".

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of the acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to Tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.

W. L. SHAW,
Ag. General Storekeeper.

GENERAL STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
PAREL, 23RD APRIL, 1908.

BURMAH LUBRICATING OILS,
Cheapest and Best.
BURMAH PETROL,
Drives your Car Furthest.
BURMAH MOTOR OILS
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MOTOR GEAR OIL,
Save all friction in your Car.
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Burn brightest and will not warp.
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for Lamps.
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PICTORIA BRAND,
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Reproduces instantaneously the Original Colour of Hair in its natural shade.
It is inoffensive and pleasant to apply.
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F. S. MADON & CO.,
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THE NEW "REVLUO" PINCE NEZ.
DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUO" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
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JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to
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HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Sanseys (Fancy & Merino Aribach, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.
THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES,
MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from
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Rs. 2-6 per bottle.
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Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 36; per bottle, Rs. 3. (OLD SCOTCH)
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TRY THE
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Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,
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so much appreciated by the Public.
TO-MORROW! TO-MORROW!!
ENTIRE GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME,
When for the first time we will show a most emotional Drama entitled
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finishing with the famous SYLPHID BALLET and amongst others
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TO-DAY, FRIDAY, APRIL 24,
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BY
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Y. M. C. A. HALL.
TO-NIGHT,
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PIANO FORTE RECITAL
BY
HEINRICH KOHLER,
(Pupil of Franz Liszt),
Kindly assisted by Mrs. BEN HICK and others.
PROGRAMME TO FOLLOW.
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MAGIC PILLS.
An Excellent Tonic for Young and Old.
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PRICE Re. 1 per bottle,
SPECIAL RATES TO THE TRADE.
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"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., LD., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 60, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad Deccan.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. O. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Re. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt, "Bombay Club," Fort,

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

ALMANAC for 1908.—Descriptive Sheet Almanac. A Compendium of Official and Commercia Information. Always useful and available in a Condensed Form Price Four Annas. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette." Office.

BACHELOR.—A young PARSEE BACHELOR, of a respectable family, holding a good position in a well established firm, with future prospects, desires in all good faith, to correspond with a respectable Parsee Lady, with a view to matrimony. Correspondence strictly confidential. Apply Box No. 639, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose boxes, arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 598, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange, List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week. Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single by Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadows Street.

COPIES of Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN'S LECTURE on "Woman's Proper Place in Society," in pamphlet form, Rs. 2 per copy, can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable Loco Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order, by Ransomes Head & Jefferies. Open to any examination by intending purchasers. Apply Box No. 407, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office

ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-8 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 3-8 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—BAY GELDING, rising 9, very quiet and gentle, would suit Lady. Only EUROPEANS need apply. 117 GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G, St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee.' A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 403, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

IRONSTONE BURGUNDY.—Are you in want of a tonic or restorative, if so, Ironstone Burgundy will put new life into you. Rs. 1-4 per bot., Rs. 13-8 per dozen. PHILLIPS & Co.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. B H. Rs. 5, Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MANURE.—PATENT PHOSPHATIC, at Re. 1 per lb. and GENUINE PERUVIAN GUANO, at Annas six per lb. Apply sharp to PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Buildings, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Loco type Boiler and Engine, N. H. P. 7, by Robay & Co. certificated 50 lbs. Pressure per square inch. Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 80 lbs. Just put off work owing to change to Electricity. Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No. 403, care of "Bombay Gazette."

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

OFFICE DESK.—A standing Office Desk, by John Roberts and Co. Excellent quality and finish. Price Rs. 50. Apply Box No. 397, care of "Bombay Gazette."

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete résumé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5, Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TONGAS AND PHAETONS FOR WATDAR.—Panchgani, Mahableshwar Line. Apply BAPOO SHEKKAR, Head Office at Wai.

THE 4 CYLINDER BRITISH-BUILT HORBICK CAR is now being manufactured at almost the same price as the Single Cylinder Car. Call and see it at the Sole Agents Garage, HILL SAWYER & Co., Medows Street, Bombay.

TO LET.—OFFICE ROOMS in COX'S Building.

TO LET IMMEDIATELY.—THE TOWER, opposite Colaba Post Office, Commodious flat with stable, out-houses and large compound, splendid harbour view. Apply on the Premises.

TO LET.—You or those that do not Subscribe regularly to a daily paper, know that they can have this paper delivered at their homes for Rs. 20 per annum. The Subscription for 6, 3 or 1 month, is Rs. 11,6 and 2 Cash, respectively.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Gratian Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Smart THIRD OFFICER, for "Burmah Oil Co.'s Steamer. Board of Trade certificate indispensable. Apply to SHAW WALLACH & Co, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.—A LADY ASSISTANT, with practical experience in Millinery Department. Apply at once, WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., Bombay.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

TO PARENTS.
CLARK'S LIST of BRITISH SCHOOLS, undertaking entire charge of Indian and Colonial Children, will be sent post free to all applicants.
ARTHUR W. CLARK,
29, Wellington Rd., Brighton, England.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT HOMJEE STREET, NEAR THE COMMISSARIAT OFFICES, FORT.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, as the administrator of the estate of the late Kaikhusroo Meherban Irance, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 24th day of April, 1908, at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.), the following valuable landed property on the premises:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being on the west side of the Homji Street in the Fort and Island of Bombay and containing by the admeasurement 195 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less situate in A Ward, bearing Ward No. 1583, Street No. 6-8-10-12-14-16, and which is bounded as follows: That is to say, on the east by the Byramji Homji Lane, on the south by the Military Store House, on the north by the public road, and on the west by the property of Dinshawjee Curseji Colah.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:

Furniture such as cupboards, almyrahs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest-of-drawers, sofas, chairs, Jones' foot sewing machine.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting Indentor, Essoofbhoy Moola Kaderbhoy, 96, Bhosari Mola, Market:—

Ex. s.s. "Wartenfels,"

E. M. H. F. 175.—1 case 200 dozen pocket knives.
1 large size English double door safe by John Lord 51 by 51 and 37 inches, suitable for Bank or office.
1 Quarter plate "Ideal" hand camera with kit and chemicals.
6 Typewriters by Rem-Sho, Hammond, Remington, Remington No. 2, Jost No. 2.

at 3 p. m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 rubber-tyred office victoria,
1 rubber-tyred office vis-a-vis.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esqr., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 143 of 1908, (Habib Motun v.s. Moosa Ebrahim).

1 handsome steel rubber-tyred wheel, half C. spring, landeau with show grey Arab horse and set of harness.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Landed Properties at the Junction of Apollo and Forbes Street, Fort.

Under instructions from and by the order of Nowroji Manekji Wadia, Esq., C.I.E., Sir Harkisondas Narotumdass, Kt., and Messrs. Tribhowandas Purjiwandas and Nanabhoy Burjorji, the Surviving Trustees of the properties of Dowager Lady Awabai Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Messrs. Crawford and Co., Auctioneers, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of April, 1908, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the premises, the undermentioned properties one after the other in separate lots.

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the junction of Apollo and Forbes Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 940 square yards or thereabouts, and registered together with the land secondly hereinafter described in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 9, New No. 4834, Old Survey No. 1404, and New Survey No. 9512, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the said Apollo Street, on or towards the West by the property of Hajee Hassum, on or towards the north by the property hereinafter secondly described and on or towards the south by the said Forbes Street and which said premises are Assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward Nos. 1026 and 1027, and Street Nos. 32, 34, 1 and 2, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of Messrs. C. Macdonald and Co. and others, as tenants of the said Trustees.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the junction of Apollo Street and British Hotel Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 460 square yards or thereabouts, and registered together with the land first hereinbefore described in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 9, New No. 4834, Old Survey No. 1404, and New Survey No. 9512, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the said Apollo Street, on or towards the west by the property of Haji Hassum, on or towards the north by the said British Hotel Lane, and on or towards the south by the property hereinbefore first described which said premises are Assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1028, and Street Nos. 42,44,46 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Trustees.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim, Kola & Co., Solicitors, for the Trustees, at No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at "Mount Ida," Anstey Road, Altamont, Cumballa Hill, the property of George McKenzie, Esqr.:—

Handsome dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, very handsome extra large carved and polished teak sideboard with special trays for table linen, drawer lined green baize for table, silver and fitted drawer to receive full service for 24 persons, carved side table to match, telescope dining table and 12 carved armchairs to match.

Very handsome selected figured teak polished bedroom suite, consisting of large wardrobe with mirror-hanging press, drawers and cupboard with jewel tray, dressing table with drawers and cupboard to match, large hanging cupboard with deep drawers below to match, and small corner cupboard to match.

Lady's writing table with folding writing slope cupboards for stationery and shelf for books,

Handsome and useful drawing-room cozy corner in polished blackwood with spring seats, stuffed hair and corner cupboards, with glass doors and glass shelves, lined plush.

Boudoir Grand Piano by Bluthner, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable landed property at Hornby Road, Opposite the Bhattia Bang, Fort.

Messrs. Crawford & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY the 6th May, 1908, at 5 p. m. (S. T.), by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Vuljee Sonderjee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagers, Bai Gokibai, widow of Damodar Meghjee Dwarkadas Damodar, Chatoorbhooj Dwarkadas, and

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at 2-p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, Mount Pleasant and Pavai Road, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, old chinaware, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first rate pictures, and oil paintings, single and double bedsteads, dressing and washband tables, carpenter tools, fishing rod with tackle, valuable books, rich carpets, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, one handsome strong built victoria, suitable for a single horse, etc., etc., the property of C. A. E. Crommelin, Esq., General Traffic Manager, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

N.B.—The plants will be sold on the same day at 5 p.m.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness.
5 horses quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE of very white round and bright pearls.

ON MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. D. P. Batha & Co. and on account and risk of the concerned.

Parcel No. 929 returned from Paris.

1 Bunch	7 strings	412 Pearls	about	105	ohows.
1 „	8 „	497 „	„	97	„
1 „	9 „	585 „	„	77	„
1 „	11 „	764 „	„	80	„

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of the concerned.

1 Bunch	5 strings	143 pearls	about	130	ohows.
1 „	5 „	155 „	„	82	„

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from the mortgagee and on account and risk of Messrs. Ebrahim Noorudin & Company, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY the 29th, and THURSDAY the 30th instant, at 2 p. m.(S. T.), each day, very valuable jewellery consisting of necklaces, bangles, rings, &c., &c., set with diamond, pearls, emeralds, rubies, &c. The jewellery is of very large value and some of the stones and pearls are of extremely good quality.

The above is now on view.

Under instruction from the widow of the late Mr. A. Fraschaic, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p. m (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Military Square Lane, Fort, above Elphin Hall, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass crockery-ware, best plateware, dining table and chairs, sidebcards and dumbwaiters, drawing-room suites, drawing-room cabinets, glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich picture and oleographs, marble-top dressing and washband tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets etc., etc., the property of the late Mr. A. Fraschaic and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 24TH APRIL, 1908.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 36, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instruction from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.)

The materials for removal of the following buildings :—

Building Street Nos. 2, 2 A, 2 A; Case Nos. 21, Depot Lane, Girgaum.

AUCTION SALE of the Salvage of Machinery of John Petrino & Co., Cigarette Factory, Hill Road, Bandora.

Messrs. Menesse & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY the 27th instant, at 4 p. m. (S. T.), at Hill Road, Bandora, in the Cigarette Factory, of Messrs. John Petrino & Co. on account of the underwriters the following machinery salved from the fire that lately occurred there.

2 Tobacco cutting machines, 1 Horizontal Oil Engine, 7½ H. P., by Hornsby Akroyd, with tank.

1 Baron Cigarette making machine, shaftings, pulleys, spare wheels, accessories, &c., &c.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lot being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 24TH APRIL, 1908.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF Immoveable Property, at Hornby Row, known as Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy's Small House.

Under instructions from and by the order of Nowroji Manekji Wadia, Esqr., C.I.E., Sir Harkisandas Narotumdas, Knight, and Mr. Tribhovandas Varjivandas, the surviving Trustees of the properties of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejibhoy, the first Baronet, Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., Auctioneers, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of May, 1908, at 5 p. m. (Standard Time), sell by Public Auction, at the premises, the undermentioned property :

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement, 746 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 52. New No. 442, Old Survey Nos. 662 to 671, 697 and 699 and New Survey Nos. 2-8887, 2-8888, 2-8889, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the north by a private passage and beyond that by the property of Mr. Jamsetji Cursetji Jamsetjee and his wife Bai Awabai, on or towards the south partly by the Cursetji Manekji Agiary, partly by the Police Court Lane and partly by the property of the said Jamsetji Cursetji Jamsetjee, and his wife Bai Awabai, on or towards the west partly by the said Hornby Road and partly by the said Agiary, on or towards the east by a gulley and beyond that by the property of Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee and his wife Bai Awabai, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under A Ward No. 2359,2360, and Street No. 119,120, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Trustees.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim, Kola and Co., Solicitors, for the trustees at No. 79, Medow Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

BOMBAY, 24TH APRIL, 1908.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1879.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS, FIFTY-ONE LAKHS.

A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling all men and women (Christian) to secure monthly pensions for their Nominees. Full particulars from—

THE SECRETARY,
18, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

Messrs. C. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS. "KEYMER," LONDON.

TRY A BOTTLE & CONVINCE.

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls Positive'y Cure

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements of special value to Professional and Literary Men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupation.

In Neurasthenia and in old age the effects of these Pearls are peculiarly marked.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the beginning of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nervous and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price Rs. 5-0 per Bottle of 40 Pills.

Mr. J. C. Botto, from Ponda writes that :—"Prof. James Electro-Tonic Pearls did me more good than all other medicine of Pills or the most marvellous Electric belt, that would be prodiced. Please send immediately two more bottles of it"

P. Shankar Dass, Medical Officer, Patur, Akola, writes that :—Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls completely cured a woman suffering from hysteria although she was given up as hopless.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine, and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
CROSS MARKET, BOMBAY, No. 2.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Quiloa, 4,941 tons, Captain J. Anderson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE Japan Line steamer Yeboshi Maru, 2,992 tons, Captain B Kon, sailed yesterday for Yokohama, &c. with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. McDiarmid, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Karachi, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers ; Mr Lawrence, Mr. Rustomji, 3 natives and 345 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN.

MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus .....Comdr H Christian .....R Navy
H M S Lapwing.....Lt-Comdr A N Gouldsmith...R Navy
H M S Redbreast ...Lt Comdr W Hose .....R Navy
R I M S Dalhousie ...Capt J C Horder.....R I Marine

IN THE STREAM.

R I M S Hardinge...Capt S D Vale .....R I Marine
H M S Highflyer ...Capt Rickly .....R Navy
H M S Sphinx .....Comdr Litchfield .....R Navy

FOREIGN NAVY.

Surprise.....Lt-Comdr Banal .....French Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—APRIL 23.

Ahmadi .....1610 Hughes.....B & P S Co
Ardamount ...2248 McDowall .....R A Willis
Abbotsford ...2352 Scrogrie.....The Bombay Co
Alavi .....2324 Frium-Hill .....B & P S N Co
Beme.....1899 Taylor .....Shaw Wallace & Co
Budree .....1439 Lloyd .....H A Hassum
Bulimba .....1607 Sewell .....M M & Co
BenVrachie...2534 Finlay .....The Captain
Ben Vrachie...2534 Findlay .....The Captain
Clan Forbes...2589 Becket .....F M & Co
Caithness ...2222 Taylor .....W & A G & Co
Franbdale .....3100 Kiddi.....T M & Co
Fairport .....2433 Greig .....F M & Co
Frankly .....3617 Yell .....W & A G Co
Hartport .....2503 Holman .....M M & Co
Helios .....880 Knudsen .....F F Campbell & Co
Islami .....1604 Newby .....B & P S N Co
Kaiser .....1713 Von Holdt .....A Strandes
Kirby Bank ...2092 Kerr .....W & A G & Co
Kamara.....565 Chappell .....M M & Co
Loch Tay.....3416 Stephen .....W & A G Co
Monsori .....1735 Hanna .....B & P S N Co
Norfolk .....2506 Boney .....G Cotton & Co
Neidenfels ...3417 Rode .....Glade & Co
Nownel Bahr.. 178 Macoda .....Sultan of Musat
Peninsular ...3047 Aden .....13-16 P & O Co
Rajput .....3615 Craig .....T M & Co
Sheigh .....2828 Wawn ...Rangoon ...23-4 K N & Co
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter.....A. H. Hassum
Trafalgar.....2730 Knagg.....K Nixon & Co
Umhlali .....2143 Richards .....R A Willis
Watora .....2553 Shepbard .....N F M M & Co
Xima .....146 Mahomed.A.....Shah S N Co

VESSEL IN DOCK.—APRIL 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton. Cap.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Othello	3327 Bradley....	Hull...	24-4	F M & Co
C & R Chupra ...	3954 England	Antwerp	28-4	M M & Co
F Sofala.....	3436 Garland . N F.....		25-4	M M & Co
H Gouvernoor.	2120 Burmeister...	Z'bar	27-4	A Strandes
K Yeboshi Maru...	2992 Kon	Kobe ...	23-4	N Y Kaisha
M Fultala.....	2701 Allen.....	Repairing.....		M M & Co
N Delhi	4784 Andrews....	Shanghai	28-4	P & O Co
Q Naderi	1168 Gray.....	P Gulf	2-5	B & P S N Co

Offside Q

Haidari	1563 DeLorne,	Mauritius	25-4	B&P S N Co

H W P D

Satrunji	547 Hoosein...	K'chi...	25-4	Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Cy of Benares..4200 Morrison. K'chi. 29-4 K N & Co
3 Senator 3048 Atkinson ...Havre...5-5 K Nixon & Co
6 Trieste 3203 Clunnak ...Kobe ...24-4 A L S N Co
7 Vorwaerts 3727 Pednarz. Trieste ...27-4 A L S N Co
8 Koerber 4164 Foresti.....Trieste...1-5 A L S N Co
10&11 City of Glasgow 4412 Greenborn L'pol 28-4 K N&Co
12 Macedonia...5245 Bennett...London 25-4 P & O Co
15 Gorjistan .....2900 Scott Genoa ...3-5 M M & Co
16 Kaiser.....1718 Holdt ...Z'bar ...8-5 A Strandeo

H W V D

Linga.....943	McDiarmid.....	K'chi	24-4	M M & Co

H W P D

Indravati.....513	Fakeera...	Mangalore	24-4	Bo S N Co Ld
Ponani.....552	Shamsudin...	B'nagar	25-4	Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D

Oriental 3085	Palmer	Aden	1-5 P & O S N Co

30 ton Crane.

Clan Macintosh 3043 Leunoso Dunkirk 3-5 F M & Co

ARRIVAL.

Apr.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
22	Linga s	McDearmid ...	Karachi Apr 20

DEPARTURES.

Apr.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Sheikh s	Wawn	Rangoon.
	Dwarka s	Moxon	Persian Gulf &c.
	Lowenburg s	Locken	Calcutta.
	Quiloa s	Anderson	Calcutta.
	Yeboshi Maru s ...	Kon	Yokohama &c

The steamer Reichenfels for Hamburg, &c., began to load yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS—April 23

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Glasgow s—2,007 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros ; 2,339 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey ; 169 tons oilcakes, The New Mofussil Co ; 10 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co ; 60 bales wool, M Ratansee ; 20 bales wool, R Roghoonathdas ; 51 bales wool, N Goculdas ; 13 bales wool, G Gungadass ; 9 bales wool, S Guncherchundi ; 37 bales twist, Ewart Latham and Co ; 34 bales wool, M Ramjidas ; 12 bales wool, T Dalsookrai.

FOR LONDON.

Macedonia s—1 bale cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 4 cwts ivory, K N Meanee.

FOR HULL.

Othello s—2,009 cwts cottonseed, Sanday and Co ; 2,001 cwts cottonseed, Hirjee Govindji.

FOR HAVRE.

Senator s—50 bales hemp, Ebjee Oomersey ; 1,808 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers ; 525 cwts rapeseed, H Kanjee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Macintosh s—2,039 cwts poppyseed, Worman and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Reichenfels s—220 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 52 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy ; 1,300 cwts rapeseed, D B Petit and Co ; 220 bales cotton waste and fly, K Hurmukhrai and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Gorjistan s—48 bales hemp, Ebjee Oomersey ; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 220 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

Reichenfels s—2,530 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 1,695 bales cotton fly ; &c., W Wolf and Sons ; 3,000 cwts weedseed, 500 cwts poppyseed, 200 cwts penngree, Volkart Brothers ; 50 bales cotton waste, A Bavarions and Co ; 503 cwts myrabollams, H Govindji and Co ; 2,200 cwts castorseed ; Ralli Brothers ; 2,250 cwts weedseed, 201 cwts nuxvomica, Bauer Krause ; 60 bales hemp, P Bhimjee ; 17 bales twist, The Svadeshi Mills Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Glasgow s—940 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Bros ; 125 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Gorjistan s—100 bales cotton, Megjee Sethna and Co ; 26 bales hemp, Ebjee Oomersey ; 154 bales cotton-waste and fly, C Boggiano ann Co.

City of Benares s—3,000 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts linseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koeber s—2,061 cwts gingellyseed, William Somerville and Co ; 1,000 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Bros ; 40 bales twist, Alois Scheveige and Co ; 230 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 6,000 cwts teelseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

Vorwaert s—456 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENCIE.

Koeber s—105 bales hemp, Ebjee Oomersey ; 100 bales cotton, K. Pavri and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co : 100 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR FIUME.

Koeber s—110 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co ; 100 cwts gum, A H Mowjee and Co.

FOR GALATZ.

Koeber s—20 bales twist, The Central India S. W. and M. Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Koeber s—10 bales twist, Alois Scheveige and Co.

FOR VARNA.

Koeber s—34 bales twist, Alois Scheveige and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—100 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co ; 35 cases opium, B. and P. S. N. Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s—400 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Delhi s—100 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 11th April on 504·35 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,85,000	2,58,000	4,000	4,14,000
Or per mile of Railway	367	508	8	821
For previous 14 weeks of half year	20,49,935	32,79,923	57,497	53,87,355
Total for 15 weeks ..	22,04,935	35,34,923	61,497	58,01,355
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,29,760	3,39,137	3,136	4,72,033
Per mile of Ry. do. ...	257	673	6	936
Total to corresponding date do.	21,66,136	48,80,796	60,650	66,07,422

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 58,033
Do. to date..... „ 8,06,137

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th April on 172·8 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	500	350	....	850
Or per mile of Railway	29	20	....	49
For previous 14 weeks of half-year.	6,768	6,564	48	13,380
Total for 15 weeks..	7,268	6,914	48	14,230
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	385	527	3	915
Per mile of Ry. do.	22	31	....	53
Total to corresponding date do. ...	5,080	6,145	76	11,301

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 65
Increase to date ..... „ 2,929

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th April on 1,768·26 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipt.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings estimated.	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,72,000	2,15,000	7,000	3,94,070
Or per mile of Railway	97	121	4	222
For previous 14 weeks of half-year	23,38,664	42,73,159	88,947	67,00,770
Total for 15 weeks....	25,10,664	44,88,159	95,947	70,94,770
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	1,54,798	3,47,306	5,789	5,07,893
Per mile of Ry. do. ...	88	196	3	287
Total to corspg date do.	26,62,023	54,32,049	85,325	81,99,397

Decrease for the week .. Rs. 1,12,983
Do. to date..... „ 1,104,647

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th April on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	6,000	1,6000	.....	22 000
Or per mile of Railway	43	113	.....	156
For previous 14 weeks of half-year	84,876	2,69,812	1,698	3,56,386
Total for 15 weeks ..	90,876	2,85,812	1,698	3,78,386
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	5,668	38,107	87	43,862
Per mile of Ry. do. ..	40	270	1	311
Total to corspg date do.	85,099	4,55,861	3,572	5,44,442

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 21,863
Do. to date..... „ 1,66,056

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 24th April.

158.—Command and Divisional Medals.—It is notified for information that the Competition for Command and Divisional Medals will take place at Ghat Kopur on Sunday next, the 26th instant.

CONDITIONS.

Distance.—600 and 800 yards.
Rounds.—Eight, last seven to count.
Position.—Any Military.
Targets and Scoring.—Regulation.
(b) One minute magazine fire at 500 yards at targets 1 foot square.
Scoring.—Three points for each target dropped.
Position.—Any Military.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjutant B. V. R.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 2 for six line or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

GOLDEN WEDDING.

REPORTER.—GHADIALI.—April 24, 1858, at Bombay, Mr. Darashah Dorabjee Reporter, then of the *Bombay Times*, to Miss Jerbai Cowasjee Ghadiali.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHAUDHURI.—March 30, at "Mason's Lodge" Waltair, the wife of Captain M. N. Chaudhuri, I.M.S., of a daughter.

RUSSELL.—April 21, at Belvedere, Perambore, the wife of Jas. Russell, of a son.

CONDON.—April 3, at Deoli, Rajputana, the wife of Captain deVere Condon, I.M.S., of a son.

HARLING.—March 22, at Highwave, Denton Road, Eastbourne, the wife of Captain R. W. Harling, late the Connaught Rangers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HEATH—ROBERTS—March 26, at St. Marylebone Church, Archibald R. A. Heath, of Colombo, Ceylon, to Mabel Kathleen, daughter of the late J. A Roberts, Newara Eliya, Ceylon.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,
62-64, MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY SILVER-WARE, JAPANESE SILKS, CHINESE SILKS—FLOWERED and EMBROIDERED ; CREPES—EMBROIDERED SILK DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED
Always in Stock
JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIOSITIES displayed in large Variety.

"BETTER THAN QUININE."

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE—MADE from the active principle of the Chiretta Plant, which has only been isolated by D. S. Kemp, F. C. S. HAS a most remarkable effect in MALARIAL FEVER, NEURALGIA, WANT of APPETITE, &c. The following are the compounds we manufacture.

	Rs. a.
SACCHARO—CHIRETTINE ..... 1½ oz. bottle	1 8
„ „ 3 „ „	1 8
„ „ 4 „ „	2 8
CHIRETTOVIN..... per 24 „ „	2 8
„ „ 12 „ „	1 0

This is a rich wine, elegant and palatable, giving all the Tonic effects of Chiretta.

CHIRETTONES —Per box of 100 Re. 1. These contain 5 grains of Saccharo-Chirettine in each, the cheapest and most effective Fever Cure in existence—

	Rs. a.
CHIRETTONES—Antimalarial, (Better than Quinine Compound Antimalarial Pills) .....Bottle of 25	0 12
CHIRETTONES „ with Iron ..... „ „ 25	0 12
CHIRETTONES „ CAMPHORATED „ „ 100	1 12
CHIRETTONES „ with Arsenic and Strychnia ..... „ „ 25	0 12
CHIRETTONES „ with Arsenic and Strychnia ..... „ „ 100	1 12
CHIRETTONES AMMONIATED ... „ „ 25	0 12
CHIRETTONES „ AMMONIATED— „ „ 100	1 12
Better than Ammoniated Quinine—	

PREPARED ONLY BY

Kemp & Co Ltd

THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 16m. Sun sets, 6h. 58m. High water, 4-43m., 6-11a. Low water, 10-51m.

P. and O. steamer "Arcadia," with English mails of 10th inst., due to arrive at 4 a. m.

The Currimbhoy, the Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney, the Crescent, and the Fazulbhoy Mills, annual general meetings, 13, Esplanade Road, 2-20 p. m.

Lecture by Dr. Mann on "the Economic and Social Aspects of the Temperance Question," St. Xavier's High School, 6-30 p. m.

Pianoforte Recital by Heinrich Kohler, Taj Mahal Hotel, 5-30 p.m. and Y. M. C. A. Hall, 9-30 p. m.

Excelsior Cinematrograph, Esplanade

The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Apl. 24th, Last Quarter, 0h. 36·7m. a.m. ; Apl. 25th, in Periges, 8h. a.m.; Apl. 30th, New Moon, 9h3·1m. p.m.,

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Saturday, April 25.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Bombay Telephone Company, Ravelin Street, 3 p. m. Departure of H. E. Lady Clarke per English mail steamer. Departure of H. E. the Governor for Mahableshwar, Victoria Terminus, 10-15 p. m. (Departure private.) Sun rises, 6h. 15m. Sun sets, 6h. 59m. High water, 6-17m., 7-28a. Low water, 1-5m., 0-28a.

Sunday, April 26.—Low Sunday. Sun rises, 6h. 14m. Sun sets, 6h. 59m. High water, 7-44m., 8-29a. Low water, 2-6m., 1-52a.

Monday, April 27.—Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, first day. The Oriental Theatre Company, extraordinary general meeting, office of Sir D. M. Petit, 5 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 14m. Sun sets, 6h. 59m. High water, 8-56m., 9-21a. Low water, 2-56m., 2-52a.

Tuesday, April 28.—Sun rises, 6h. 13m. Sun sets, 7h. 0m. High water, 9-54m., 10-7a. Low water, 3-39m., 3-46a.

Wednesday, April. 29.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Anthropological Society of Bombay, monthly meeting, 6 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 12m. Sun sets, 7h. 0m. High water, 10-44m., 10-48a. Low water, 4-18m. 4-35a.

Thursday, April 30.—Alcock Ashdown and Co., opposite Victoria Docks, 4-30 p. m. Badham Pile and Co., Rampart Row, 6 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 12m. Sun sets, 7h. 0m. High water, 11-29m. 11-28a. Low water 4-54m., 5-20a.

There doth not live
Any so poor but he may give,
Any so rich but may receive.

DR. MANN'S LECTURE.—In connection with Dr. Mann's lecture in St. Xavier's High School Hall this evening, we are asked to state that Lieut.-Col. O'Gorman, M.D., I.M.S., has kindly consented to preside. The lecture is open to the public, and ladies are cordially invited.

J. N. WADIA'S DISPENSARY.—Statement showing the attendance of patients at the J. N. Wadia Mahim Charitable Dispensary during the month of March :—Male 566, female 648, male children 448, female children 335.—Total 1,996. Prevailing diseases—malarial fevers, bronchites, constipation and diarrhœa.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu. Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira, and Delegoa Bay, per s. s. "Governeur," will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. on Monday the 27th current. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa, Majunga and Nossibe will also be forwarded by this steamer.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.—In the Mazagon Police Court yesterday afternoon before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Salway charged Krishna Mahadev with stealing a box, containing ornaments and cash, valued at Rs. 581, the property of his master Laxman Karson, a cloth-shop keeper in Parel Road. Accused stole the property while his master was asleep, but in getting out he accidentally knocked against the door and the noise awoke his master and accused was arrested. He was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

ASSAULT AND OBSTRUCTION.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sullivan of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department charged one Shamsulbhai Balubhai, a broker, with assaulting Pirojshaw Nassarvanji, a bailiff of the Small Causes Court, and another man, and with obstructing a public servant in the discharge of his duty. Mr. Bhatt appeared for Munchhalal Narotamdas, one of the complainants ; while Mr. Kanga, Pleader, defended the accused. It appeared from evidence that on the morning of the 13th instant the bailiff, accompanied by Manchhalal, went to the house of the accused to execute a warrant of attachment taken out by one Kalian Moti. The accused on seeing them come rushed at them, snatched the warrant, tore it to pieces, and assaulted them. The defence was that the bailiff tried to enter the kitchen room and the accused objected to his coming in. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

SUICIDES EXTRAORDINARY.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner for Bombay, held an inquest touching the death of Punja Pacharia (28), a dealer in rice, who early on Wednesday morning was seen standing on the down-platform of the Musjid Bunder Station of the G. I. P. Railway and who, having left his turban and handkerchief a few paces off, jumped off the platform on to the line when he saw a down-train approach. Shouts were raised ; the driver tried his best to pull-up, in order to save the man's life. Before the train could be brought to a stand-still, however, the engine and a carriage had passed over the body of the deceased, who was cut up in two. The cause of his suicide could not be ascertained. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

Anpurnabai (18), who had been for some time not quite right in her mind, and who was residing with her husband in the Health Camp in Kennedy Sea Face, Bombay, was found missing from the place on Tuesday morning. Later, her body was washed ashore ; it was taken out and identified. Ornaments, valued at Rs. 150, which were on her person, were discovered missing ; the husband surmised that she must have thrown them away during a fit. A verdict was returned of death being due to her having committed suicide by drowning herself, while insane, in the sea.

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.S. "TRIESTE."

The following is a list of passengers proceeding to China and Japan per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Trieste" to-day, from the Victoria Dock No. 6. The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock No. 6. Deck passengers and native servants must be at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit at 2 p.m. sharp :—Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Coleman, and Mr. and Mrs Poli.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	2	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	10	9	28
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	16	12	26
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	5	4	13
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	18	13	36
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	4	1	12
G Mahim and Worli	8	8	15
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	1
Hospitals.....	0	3	19
Total.....	*65	52	157

Total plague deaths to date... 142,517
Same date last year 70 61 153

*Includes one imported case of plague from Aden.

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
19	5

CHOLERA.

Attack.	Deaths.
1	1

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign :—

April, 23rd 1908.

| Ward. | Alive. | Dead. | Found Infected. |

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE TYNE SHIPBUILDERS.

"The Englishman":—It is sincerely to be hoped that the malcontents among the Tyne shipbuilders will return to their senses and their work after Easter, and that the threat of the masters will not have to be carried into effect. The closing of all the ship-building yards in Great Britain would be an economic, a national, misfortune of the first degree. As a result of such a step a million men directly connected with the greatest British industry would be deprived of employment, and a vaster multitude still would be affected indirectly. Worse still, trade, as was the case in the slate quarrying industry, would pass into the hands of foreign competitors and would not easily be regained, would, perhaps, be permanently lost. As it is the dispute on the north-east coast has kept thousands of men idle for a long period and has inflicted misery on greater numbers of women and children. What makes the present case so dark is that the trouble is caused by a comparatively small proportion of the younger men. The responsible officials of the unions are willing and anxious to come to terms, and have twice declared that the strike should be ended; the masters, loyally accepting the intervention of the Board of Trade, have conceded nearly everything the men asked for, giving very favourable terms. The critical points in the struggle are the 36sh minimum pay, and the application of arbitration. The bare majority who have rejected all compromise say that "arbitration or no arbitration, wages shall not go below 36sh," and that they would strike against any lower figure. The employers had made concessions on condition that work should be resumed promptly. They agreed that no reduction, if any, would be made till after Easter, and that the proposed reduction of a shilling a week should be submitted to arbitration when the views and necessities of both sides would be discussed fully. These concessions the executive of the unions accepted, but a small majority of men, in the ballots that followed, refused. The union authorities and the older men, as well as the masters, feel that it is an intolerable anomaly that whilst a two thirds majority is necessary to precipitate a strike, a bare majority should be able to prevent a return to work once a strike was begun. What the loss will be from a lock-out may be understood from the fact that in the present case a six weeks dispute, and a strike of one week cost the societies concerned £120,000 in wages and calls. Besides this there are the losses suffered by the employers, by tradesmen, and by the general public as a result of stagnation.

OFFICERS LEAVE.

The "Civil and Military Gazette":—The Army Council has agreed to a proposal adopted by the Government of India on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief in India that facilities should be provided for the attachment of a limited number of officers of the Indian Army while on leave in England, to units of their own arm, at suitable centres during the training season. This concession is for the present to be restricted to twenty-four officers annually, of the rank of Captain or Lieutenant, but the period of attachment will be one month. The expense is to be borne by Indian funds, but officers who may be employed on the Staff at manœuvres are not to be eligible for acting staff pay or allowances. It is believed that this arrangement will help to bring officers of the Indian Army into touch with the latest ideas on the subject of training organisation and equipment and will enable officers of the British and Indian services to discuss professional questions, and to compare their respective system of work, thus tending to achieve that uniformity in methods of training which is essential to the development of tactical efficiency. It will also promote a spirit of comradeship, and encourage the idea that all officers in the military service of the Crown, in every part of the Empire, are officers of one Army, animated by the same ideals, working for the same objects, and trained on the same lines. It is proposed to attach the officers to units a Aldershot, Salisbury Plain and the Curragh, and the Army Council thinks it likely that officers will derive most benefit if they are attached during the period of squadron and company training, while staff officers might with advantage be attached during brigade and divisional training.

THE NEW ARMY REFORMS.

The "Morning Post," Delhi:—Our mail papers are full to repletion with press comments upon the New Army Reforms which came into operation on the 1st of April, and which, as might be expected, are viewed very diversely by military critics and the authorities chiefly concerned in their promulgation. Abroad, to these changes give rise to criticisms which are alike pungent and bewildering to the average Briton, whether he be interested or not in the new scheme of military reorganisation. To Englishmen, the surprising part of the entire affair is that the Volunteers, as such, pass out of the national life and now from Mr. Haldane's new Territorial Army, the change, however, being probably more theoretical than actual, although during the few days which ushered in the month prior to the mail leaving for India; active operations were afoot dissolving the Volunteer bodies and reinstating them with the usual ceremonial as units of the new defensive scheme. It is pointed out by a military writer that, though the Volunteer Force is buried, no one has as yet sung its requiem; for the scrappy paragraphs, which have appeared in the papers, are very inadequate notices of a fine effort of the British nation. Many people forget that the Volunteer movement was the direct outcome of the threats uttered by certain fiery French Colonels in 1859 against perfidious Albion. At first there was some enthusiasm, but in a few years the force had settled down to a steady course of progress, though the official encouragement was of rather a lukewarm kind. At the end of March the numbers stood at about 240,000 Volunteers and 26,000 Yeomanry, or nearly 100,000 below the "establishment" for 1907-08. Perhaps one of the reasons for the public, and the Volunteers themselves, taking the matter so quietly, is that many believe there will be little change, and that the Volunteer merely gets a new title. But this is quite a mistake. It may be that at present the Territorialists will be let down easy in their training, but gradually the rather loose bonds will be tightened and efficiency will become more pronounced. The obligations, too, are more serious, and although it may be hoped that the need for general mobilisation will be postponed for a long time, it is sure to come, and the withdrawal of as many as 300,000 men from all their avocations of civil life for several months will be the great test.

THE FUTURE OF THE CONGRESS.

The "Madras Mail":—The Congress Convention at Allahabad, at which about fifty Congress delegates were present, closed its doors against the Press, and accounts of the proceedings on the 19th and 20th instant are therefore very meagre. So much, however, is known, that it has been resolved that admission to the Congress shall be restricted to those who have accepted the Constitution framed by the Convention and the declaration of aims and objects. That the Extremists should have objected to any restriction is not surprising, for restiveness under restraint of any kind is their characteristic, and nothing short of absolute licence would content them. It was equally to be expected that some of them should object to the definition of the aim of the Congress as the attainment of such a degree of self-government as is enjoyed by the self-governing Colonies. The genuine Extremists, do not recognise self-government as the limit of their aspirations. If certain of them are prepared to accept it, it is only as a stage on the way to complete autonomy, and if it were reached, as it certainly will not be, during their life-times, they would try to make it the stepping-stone to "Swaraj" which despite judicial decisions to the contrary, means nothing less than complete independance of Great Britain. From their own point of view the more rabid Extremists —for there are degrees even in Extremism—may be justified in opposing the acceptance of an ideal consistent with loyalty, for once they are pledged to Colonial self-government they will no longer be able to make capital out of racial feeling and lawless instincts.

That the bulk of the Extremists will judge it expedient to subscribe temporarily to the statement of aims drawn up by the Convention we have little doubt, and short-sighted observers may rejoice at the prospect. But we cannot believe that any real good can result from a reconciliation of the two Parties which must necessarily be half-hearted and of no very long duration. Such a reconciliation might deceive public opinion at Home, and thus hasten the premature concession of privileges which are certain to be abused if among the claimants for Colonial self-government there are those who still cherish the Extremist ideal. With a coalition of the two Parties there would be some analogy between Colonial self-government for India and the Liberial scheme of devolution for Ireland. In the case of Mr. Birrell's Bill, Mr. Redmond, discontented at heart with the measure was at first prepared to accept it as an instalment of Home Rule; afterwards he turned on the Bill and repudiated it root and branch. It is not inconceivable that some successor of Mr. Tilak would follow Mr. Redmond's example in welcoming Colonial self-government as an instalment of "Swaraj"; but an Indian politician in that position would not afterwards be forced by the general feeling of his Party to repudiate it before it was introduced. On the contrary, the bulk of his Party being Moderates, the measure would be supported until it was in force, and then there would be a determined effort to convert self-government into independence of the Imperial Power. But these are speculations in regard to a remote future, and it is more than probable that the presence of Extremists in the Congress would be a drag on progress and a source of danger long before the question of conceding Colonial self-government came up for serious consideration. The privileges granted to the Colonies may be extended to an India that is tranquil and loyal; they cannot be granted to a country the professed representatives of which are suspected of harbouring in their midst persons with disloyal and anarchical ideas. The Convention has done well to provide a test; but as we have said, there is reason to fear that its acceptance will in a good many cases be merely verbal.

SWADESHISM.

The "Pioneer":—When Swadeshi, divorced from recrimination and violence, spells sympathy and co-operation, it is one of the fair flowers of Indian growth. An institution which interprets the spirit of the movement in its truest sense is the Association for the Advancement of Scientific and Industrial Education of Indians. The review of the past year's work of the Association made by the President at the fifth annual meeting recently held in the Calcutta Town Hall, justifies its claim to have been doing some of the most beneficent work for this country and to be the pioneer of the technical education of Indian youths in foreign countries. Of 157 students selected in the past three years to proceed to foreign countries, 100 have availed themselves of the opportunity, while the fifteen returned students have all found suitable employment. Much progress has been made during the year in the agricultural settlement near Deoghur. The opening of a Small Industries Development Company is announced within a month, in connection with which machinery for pencil and button making has been purchased and a boot and shoe equipment factory has been started. A museum for indigenous products will shortly be opened, while in Calcutta two banks have already been started entirely without European capital, the branch of the Indian Specie Bank of Bombay and the Bengal National Bank. The financial position of the Association is sound, registering a balance for the year of Rs. 11,569. The wholly sympathetic attitude of Government towards enterprise of this kind should be manifest from the Viceroy's Budget Speech, but action is doubtless the test of words. It should, therefore, be mentioned the Government has decided to give a technical scholarship annually to each Province, and that from Bengal alone eleven technical scholars have proceeded to Europe at the Government expense during the past four years.

ITALY AND TURKEY.

The "Statesman":—It is an extraordinary turn which is announced to-day in affairs is South Eastern Europe. The active challenger of the Sultan's devious ways is, of all the Powers, Italy! Well may Reuter add that the news has caused surprise in Europe, for there had been no previous indication of Italy's specific grievance. There is an evident inclination to place the real responsibility for this demonstration in Berlin. That of course was only to be expected, but we are not among those who trace the machiavellian hand of the Kaiser in every fresh development of European politics. It is true that Prince Buelow is now in Rome, but Signor Tittoni is much too clear-sighted a statesman to be content to play the cat's paw for Germany. Italy has her own interests to serve in dealing with the Sultan, and from the general point of view her decisive action has been well timed. Decisive action of some kind was badly needed, for the so-called Concert's policy of drift cannot be dignified by the name of statesmanship, and as Reuter's later messages indicate, the ends have already justified the means. Any suggestion of a possible Italian occupation of an island in the Ægean Sea is to be deprecated, all the more so if there is serious purpose behind it. Eleven Italian warships in the Levant look serious enough, but none of the Powers, least of all Italy, can afford light-heartedly to open out this hornets' nest. Russian's uneasiness over the Persian frontier is a good deal more concerned with Germany than with Turkey, and some of the newspapers in St. Petersburg are beginning to indicate this very frankly. Russia therefore will be very sensitive over such action as Italy is now taking simply because of the opportunity which it obviously gives to German Diplomacy. The first sign of open participation by Germany in this drastic action would precipitate the long-dreaded crisis in Europe and set forces in operation the effect of which no man can foresee.

A FREE EXCURSION TO THE COAST at this time of the year would be an acceptable boon to many a hard-working man, but as such an instance is hardly likely to occur in these dull times, the next best thing a poor man can do, instead of getting change of air and scene is to purify his blood and cleanse his system with a few doses of Holloway's Pills. This wonderful medicine for many years has been a blessing to the commercial world, it gives tone to the system and purifies the blood and rapidly increases the strength of the brain. It also cures indigestion in its most advanced form and in cases of nervous debility it is without a rival.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 23.

WIDESPREAD rain has occurred in Upper Burma, local rain in Lower Burma, probably due to feeble preliminary advance of the Monsoon Winds, while in Eastern Bengal, rain is reported from several stations.

Burma.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Upper Burma; a few falls in Lower Burma Coast; Moulmein, Maymyo record three inches, Mergui two, Lushio one and a half, and Mandalay, half an inch. Light to moderate clouds are spread over the whole of the Provinces; humidity has increased in Upper Burma, above the average; temperature has fallen, and, at some stations, is in defect.

North-east India and Orissa.—Rain has fallen locally in Eastern Bengal; Assam, Shillong and Mymensing had three-quarters of an inch; Dinajpur and Mysore one inch. Skies are lightly clouded in the greater part of the Division; moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average; temperature is in excess in Assam, but normal elsewhere.

United Provinces, Central India, Central Provinces.—No clouds reported; humidity is normal or in defect; temperature is normal or slightly in excess.

North-west India.—Skies are clear, except in Lower Sind and Gujarat; air is drier than usual at most stations; temperature has fallen slightly, but is still generally in excess.

Peninsula.—Skies are almost clear; humidity is in defect in the Deccan, but equal to the average elsewhere; temperature is approximately normal.

Forecast.—Rainfall may occur locally in Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that the vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparis on with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time on the 23rd. April 1908 was 29,813 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 7 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide guge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time) The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended of Thursday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st Nov. to date.
ushire (22nd)	77·1	66·6	...	6·03
Jask (22nd)	92·3	77·8	...	0·29
Muskat (22nd)	...	...	...	...
Multan	109·8	74·5	...	1·36
awalpindi	95·9	67·1	...	10·43
Lahore	107·4	74·7	...	2·58
Sirsa	108·8	72·6	...	0·75
Ambala	102·5	68·5	...	2·80
Delhi	108·7	72·2	...	2·24
Agra	108·0	77·0	...	1·35
Mainpuri	110·8	74·8	...	?
Jhansi	104·3	?	...	1·64
Cawnpore	108·9	73·5	...	0·86
Allahabad	111·6	75·5	...	0·95
Jacobabad	110·1	72·8	...	1·77
Karachi	91·9	77·7	...	0·85
Ajmer	105·9	84·7	...	0·99
Jaipur	108·2	75·1	...	0·97
Kotah	108·5	82·6	...	0·47
Bhuj	104·1	75·0	...	0·09
Dwarka	85·8	78·7	...	0·11
Veraval	99·2	76·8	...	0·15
Rajkot	106·9	71·2	...	0·31
Bhavnagar Para	111·2	78·5	...	0·08
Surat	107·1	81·1	...	0·32
Ahmedabad	110·1	77·7	...	0·10
Deesa	110·3	76·4	...	0·31
Neemuch	104·0	76·7	...	0·34
Indore	105·1	74·1	...	0·73
Jubbulpore	109·0	72·8	...	1·96
Sangor	106·6	77·0	...	2·66
Hoshangabad	110·1	73·4	...	1·34
Khandwa	110·2	79·1	...	1·44
Akola	112·2	75·1	...	1·01
Amraoti	110·8	81·8	...	2·72
Nagpur	111·1	82·1	...	2·10
Chanda	112·5	78·0	...	1·65
Rajpur	108·7	76·4	...	2·83
Bombay	91·9	81·4	...	0·22
Ratnagiri	89·8	74·9	...	0·12
Mormugao	91·5	80·1	...	0·20
Karwar	89·8	81·5	...	3·08
Malegaon	109·4	75·1	...	0·45
Ahmednagar	107·4	74·0	...	0·28
Poona	102·0	67·8	...	0·90
Sholapur	108·8	76·9	...	0·20
Bijapur	106·2	75·7	...	0·90
Belgaum	100·3	69·1	...	0·76
Aurangabad	108·2	86·2	...	0·47
Nizamabad (Indur)	108·9	80·2	...	2·15
Hyderabad	107·3	80·2	...	1·15
Mangalore	89·7	81·9	...	1·58
Calicut	90·9	80·1	...	13·06
Cochin	91·8	79·7	...	16·41
Colombo	90·0	78·0	...	38·83
Masulipatam	?	76·6	...	6·66
Bellary	108·0	79·4	...	2·46
Cuddapah	109·2	82·4	...	5·69
Madras	93·5	76·5	...	23·24
Bangalore	95·8	71·8	...	5·82
Coimbatore	97·4	74·8	...	10·83
Trichinopoly	101·6	78·3	...	13·96
Negapatam	94·9	79·0	...	32·03

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 23RD APRIL, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 23rd April, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—Skies are almost free from cloud and the air is dan.per than usual at Ambala and more or less dry elsewhere. Winds are westerly or north-westerly at Dehli and Ambala while calms and easterly or north-easterly winds grevail generally elsewhere. Both maximum and minimum temperatures have been above normal in most places.

United Provinces.—Skies are almost clear and the amount of moisture in the air is slightly in excess of normal at Jhansi and in slight to moderate defect elsewhere. Winds are south-westerly at Allahabad and northerly or north-westerly at Agra, Mainpuri and Jhansi. Calm was recorded at Cawnpore. Day temperature has been 2° below normal at Jhansi and 3° to 7° above it elsewhere. During night temperature has been approximately normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—The sky is moderately clouded at Karachi and free from cloud at Jacobabad and in Rajputana. The air has become dampher than usual at Jacobabad and drier in Rajputana and at Karachi. Winds are blowing from westerly or north-westerly direction in Rajputana and at Karachi, while calm was recorded at Jacobabad. Weather both at day and night has been hotter than usual in these districts.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly or moderately clouded, while humidity has been above the average at Deesa and generally below it elsewhere. The direction of air movement is westerly or north-westerly generally. Weather has been hotter than usual in all these districts.

Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and the moisture in the air is less than usual. Winds are southerly or south-easterly at Jubbulpore and Chanda while calms and south-westerly or north-westerly breezes prevail elsewhere. Maximum temperature has been 3° colder than usual at Saugor, while it has been 4° to 6° above normal elsewhere. Night temperature has been nearly equal to normal at Jubbulpore, 1° to 4° hotter at Khandwa, Amraoti and Nagpur and 1° to 3° cooler at the remaining stations.

Konkan.—The sky is lightly or moderately clouded at Ratnagiri and Mormugao while it is cloudless at Bombay and Karwar. Humidity is about normal. Winds are southerly or south-easterly at Bombay and Ratnagiri and westerly or south-westerly at Mormugao and Karwar. The variations of both maximum and minimum are generally small.

Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear and the moisture in the air is considerably less than usual at Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur and Hyderabad. Winds are north-westerly at Sholapur and south-westerly at Bijapur. Elsewhere calms and northerly or north-westerly winds prevail generally. Weather both during the day and night time has been hotter than usual in most places.

General Remarks.—Winds along the Konkan Coast are feebly cyclonic in character and weather there is in a slightly unsettled condition.

H. MAYSTON,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY.

On April 25, 1905, the ceremony of cutting the first sod of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway was performed by H. E. Sheng Kung-pao, the former Director-General of the Imperial Chinese Railway Administration. Within three years the line, 193 miles in length, has been completed and on Saturday the first passenger train traversed the whole distance in five hours and thirty-seven minutes. When it is remembered that the last forty-three miles from Chinkiang to Nanking, on which three ballast trains and fourteen hundred coolies where hard at work, are still receiving their final quota of ballast and could only be covered at an average speed of less than twenty-five miles an hour, this performance is a remarkably fine one and reflects as much credit on China as the possessor of such a railway as it does on the actual engineers. The line, however, lends itself to high speeds, and although Saturday's train was content not to exceed fifty-seven miles an hour, the record already is thirteen miles from stop to stop in twelve minutes. In no country in the world is communication at this speed likely to receive ultimately fuller appreciation than in China: and it is therefore, a matter for congratulation that the wise counsels that guided the planning and construction of the Railway secured the ready support of the Chinese authorities concerned. For a contrast we have only to look at the Woosung line with its thirty-five curves in eleven miles, a number hardly approached over the whole distance between Shanghai and Nanking, where long "straights," in one case eighteen miles in length, are the order of the day.

It was decided that the completion of the Railway should not be marked by any formal ceremony, but no more appropriate method of celebrating the event could have been devised by the Board of Commissioners than by extending and invitation to a large number of guests to take a trial run to Nanking and back. The magnificent weather allowed full benefit of the trip to be reaped, and these can be few of Saturday's passengers who were not impressed by the occasion. To all it was an interesting chapter of history to recall that hard by the site of the Chinkiang railway station a British fleet had anchored in July 1842; some could remember landing from a houseboat on Golden Island which now rises abruptly from the plain at a considerable distnance from the present course of the Yangtze; one veteran could even look back upon his first journey to Nanking when six days were spent in coming from Shanghai in a schooner classed A 1 at Lloyds. To the majority it was left merely to enjoy the experiences of the day; to welcome after the flatness of the immediate neighbourhood of Shanghai the hills that, starting from Soochow, stretch in gradually ascending altitude across China until they meet the Anam and Burma ranges by which they seem to have been separated from their "parent stem," the Himalaya Mountains; to trace from Shanghai the ever-growing intensity of the still unsatisfied curiosity of the Chinese, which reached its climax at Nanking, where platform and station precincts were captured and held throughout the day by thousands of passively wondering spectators; or to let the fancy run on the ultimate results of present day changes on this unimpressionable Empire, of which none is likely to be more forceful than a wide extension of railways.

As surely as the railway has come to stay in China, so surely will its effect be not merely academic. Even for the foregin community of Shanghai, to the vast majority of whom Nanking has hitherto seemed almost as remote as Manila or Mukden, the opening-up of this easy and rapid method of communication must inevitably tend to make the Settlement regard itself as a member—distinctive but still connected—of the Chinese body politic rather than as an isolated island set in an inarticulate sea of Chinadom. On the Chinese themselves the effect must be yet more marked. To-day the railway is a foreign innovation, ingenious and useful, no doubt, but withal leaving an uncomfortable feeling that it is not altogether innocuous to the country. It is impossible, however, to believe that such views or even a sensation of aloofness will find an echo among the generation that succeed those youngsters who now watch admiringly that incomprehensible novelty—a train—go by and rush, directly it has passed, to put their heads on the rails and so catch the vibrations. They will neither regard the foreigner as their fathers and grandfathers regarded him, nor will they all be content with the life that has suited their forbears from time immemorial. Whether the change will be to their constant good and to the unchequered benefit of other nationalities or to the general harm is a question to which an answer would be eagerly canvassed if it admitted of one. For the present we must be content with surmises, and perhaps no more potent indication of the right answer will be forthcoming than when it is known whether China, having dispensed with foreign aid, can maintain the Shanghai-Nanking Railway at the high standard that characterized it on the day when the first passenger train arrived at Nanking.—"North China Herald."

VERAWAL PORT, Bombay Presidency, has been declared infected under Plague Regulations framed under Venice Sanitary Convention for Burma ports.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

GRACEFUL GOWNS AT THE GARRICK.

It seems that fashion this season will favour more than one mode; and there is evidently a great future for the so-called picturesque styles, which always seem more possible in light summer attire than in the heavier winter materials. For the moment the "Directoire" period is the favourite and many valuable hints might be gathered from the dainty gowns worn by Lady Frederick (Miss Ethel Irving) in the play at the Garrick Theatre. In the first act she comes into the Hotel Splendide at Monte Carlo in a charming costume, which has a full skirt of dark green chiffon adorned at the hem with ribbons intertwined in graceful bows; and over a little vest of deep purple satin she wears a very short bolero coat of green velvet heavily embroidered with raised gold work, which has long tight fighting sleeves to the wrist; and the touch of purple is repeated in the hat. Miss Beryl Faber as Lady Mereston is beautifully gowned in black "crepe-de-Chine," exquisitely embroidered on each side with gold; in front the skirt is cut away at the foot to show an underskirt of "Saxe-bleu," and at the back of the waist the high corselet skirt is arranged in a very wide box-pleat, broad "bretelles" of black lace lined with white chiffon half veiling the little bodice of gold and blue, a girdle of gold with heavy tassels knotted in front; and a dainty girlish frock of soft white silk, narrow straps of the silk passing over the lace bodice, suits Miss Minnie Terry as Rose quite admirably. In Act II. Lady Frederick's pretty gown is of cyclamen-pink satin cloth, or perhaps it is cashmere, the skirt arranged in closed flat pleats and adorned with "a jour" silk-embroidered cloth the same shade, the smart little bodice too, the cape sleeves of embroidery half veiling under-sleeves of lace; and Lady Mereston is in a graceful gown of soft grey, the skirt in clinging folds, the bodice becomingly draped over a corselet of gold embroidery. In Act III. Lady Frederick consoles herself and her very constant Paradine in a dainty Empire frock of soft white satin, made with a high-waisted skirt, the short Empire bodice of deep "ecru" guipure lace trimmed with ruches of "Saxe-bleu" velvet, and little tufts of velvet in her hair.

STRUCTURAL ALTERATIONS AT MADAME FREDERIC'S.

When I called in to see Madame Frederic the other day, as I generally do at this time of the year, I really thought I had mistaken the house, as the whole entrance-hall of 15 Lower Grosvenor Place is transformed into a deliciously cosy vestibule and lounge, which I felt sorry to leave. Yet another surprise awaited me, for I found just round the corner a snug little electric lift leading to the exquisite salons and fitting-rooms. I was much pleased to light upon this new and muchneeded acquisition, as also was everybody I found there. I have really not time to tell you now what gorgeous clothes and smart women's requisites I saw; but of this anon!

A DELICIOUS PERFUME.

A faint suspicion of perfume should complete the toilette of every well-dressed woman, and to find a scent that is unique or uncommon is the aim of most. I think a delightful new perfume just brought out by the famous firm of Bayley & Co., 94 St. Martin's Lane is sure to become very popular. It is a bouquet, like most of their delicious scents, but of a delicate, mysterious rather Eastern fragrance that appeals very gratefully to the senses. It is called "Parfum Charmeur," and the name is most appropriate. It is almost superfluous to say that Bayley & Co. are the manufacturers of the world-renowned Eros Bouquet, and it would be difficult to enumerate all their many beautiful scents, which are so sought after by Russians and other scent-loving nations; but I must just mention that very popular series of scents which have had a "succes fou;" they are the "Rose," which recalls the most delicious scent of roses; the "Heather," a fresh, delightful whiff of fragrant heather and the "Shamrock," an exquisite violet scent.

ATTRACTIVE HOME-WORK.

An attractive form of work to many who like something that can be done easily and quickly is the fashioning of home-made rugs. Formerly it was rather a tedious business, as cutting the wool the correct lengths took a long time, but nowadays all the preparatory work is obviated by the use of "Wessex thrums," so the pleasant part of the work can be commenced immediately. The "thrums" are supplied in charming little bunches known as "sheaves," in 3-inch or 4½-inch lengths, according to the length of the pile desired, and a strong firm canvas is also supplied by the "Art Weavers' Guild", at Kidder-minster, as well as the hooks used for working the wool, and patterns to copy for the rugs. Another great feature of this interesting work is that special colourings can be obtained to suit the furniture and decoration of the room for which the rug is intended, and exact reproductions of beautiful Oriental rugs and various other designs can thus be worked.

A WONDERFUL CEMENT.

One of the most useful adjuncts to every household is a tube of really good cement, for we all know how constantly breakages occur—quite of themselves to all appearance, or through the agency of the much-maligned cat. I should like, therefore, to recommend a very excellent cement, which is so exceptionally strong that it is equally effective for iron, wood, and stone, as well as leather, cloth, or any description of broken article. It is called the "Won't-let-go" Cement, and is manufactured by J. E. Morgan, 63 Ludgate Hill, E. C. It is obtainable at chemists', stationers', and stores. It is two hundred times stronger than glue, and is really, besides being a decidedly useful article to have at hand in households in case of emergency, a valuable aid to cabinet-makers, pianoforte manufacturers, upholsterers, artificial flower-makers, and book-binders.

A CHARMING BOOKLET.

I have just received a charming booklet from Bond & Son, 61 New Bond Street, full of beautiful illustrations of all the new coiffures and their "ideal" transformations in a variety of styles. These latter are an effective help to those not blessed with an abundance of hair, or who probably do not care to spend time in having it dressed with all the French curls, &c., now so much in vogue. A copy of this booklet will be sent to anyone who cares to write for it.—Crepe-De-Chine in the "World."

HIS EXCELLENCY the Chancellor has been pleased to nominate Dr. Harold H. Mann, D. Sc., to be an Ordinary Fellow of the University of Bombay in the room of the Honourable Mr. F. G. Selby, M. A. (Oxon.), C. I. E. resigned.

THE workmen of the Kidderpur Dockyard who were on strike for over a month, made an unconditional surrender on Wednesday and the trouble is at rest.

PHARINDAR NATH MITTRA, the printer and publisher of the "Jugantar," surrendered before the Police Magistrate on Wednesday and was released on bail of two sureties of Rs. 2,500 each.

THE MEMORY MAN

Brain Fag, Exhaustion, Neuralgia—

The man who *never* forgets! Is it possible there can be such a man—one who remembers everything? We suppose it does not ordinarily occur to readers what a tremendous advantage a *reliable* memory gives them, how even their very abilities, friendships, and attainments could not be continued *without a good memory*! That extraordinary "memory" man, Datas, who can instantly give the date of any notable occurrence in the history of the world, says he has been accustomed for the last six years to arm himself against loss of memory, and *prevent nervous exhaustion* and mental fatigue by a methodical use of Phosferine. *Nervous exhaustion*, says Datas, is always followed by loss of memory, and the only way to speedily remedy or prevent the condition is to *renew the nerve forces* with a course of Phosferine. As Datas is paid a very large income to demonstrate his marvellous feats of memory, his striking testimony to the efficacy of the great nerve specific, is just that *practical* evidence which every reasoning worker seeks for and instantly appreciates.

How Datas defies them.

Datas, the extraordinary "memory" man, writes:—"I find Phosferine the best tonic in the world—there is nothing like it for dispelling brain-fag. As you are probably aware, my income is derived from the exercise of an absolutely perfect memory, and after several hours of committing dates and facts to memory I naturally feel mentally exhausted, but Phosferine soon puts me right. I also consider Phosferine an excellent preventive of such nervous disorders as neuralgia and sciatica. You can publish my testimonial as much as you like and as long as you like. I have used Phosferine for the past six years and am quite convinced that there is not a better nerve tonic for the brain worker anywhere."—December 17, 1907.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility, Influenza, Indigestion, Sleeplessness, Neuralgia, Premature Decay, Backache, Mental Exhaustion, Lassitude, Exhaustion, Stomach Disorders, Faintness, Brain-Fag, Rheumatism, Headache, Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family, H.I.M. the Empress of Russia, H.M. the King of Greece, H.M. the Queen of Roumania, H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia, H.I.M. the Emperor of China, and the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.

Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

Wholesale Agents:—

Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co. 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

AGENT— A. DE SOUZA BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

GRIMBLE'S MALT VINEGAR.

LONDON & EDINBURGH.

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GERM-PROOF

FILTERS

BY ROYAL WARRANT.

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ADOPTED BY ADMIRALTY, 1907.
USED BY LONDON HOSPITALS.

THE MOST EFFECTIVE FILTERS OBTAINABLE.
SUPPLIED THROUGH ALL THE PRINCIPAL STORES.

ROYAL DOULTON POTTERIES, LONDON, ENGLAND.

SORENESS AFTER SHAVING

That painful Irritating soreness after shaving is quickly healed and relieved by the application of Pond's Extract. If your skin is tender, and shaving makes it rough and raw, you should use Pond's.

POND'S EXTRACT IS ALWAYS READY FOR USE.

and should be kept in every home. Quickly relieves burns, scalds, cuts, bruises, sprains, sores, outbreaks in the skin, piles, &c. Pond's is valuable in the kitchen, in the bedroom, in the nursery; indeed it is valuable everywhere. Sold in bottles at 1/1½, 2/5, and 4/6. Ask your chemist to-day for a bottle.

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A special and valuable First Aid Book has been prepared by us, and we will send it free of charge to all who write for it, sending name and address. A postcard will do. All applications for this interesting free book to

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Pond's EXTRACT THE OLD FAMILY DOCTOR

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

Bishop's High School vs. Byculla Educational Society's Institution.

A very exciting friendly match was played yesterday afternoon between the Bishop's High School and the Byculla Educational Society's Institution, and resulted in a draw, both sides having failed to score any points. The contending teams were very evenly matched and played good football throughout. In the first half the Bishop's boys did most of the attacking but during the second, they were placed on the defensive. The game was a bit slow, chiefly owing to the fact that there were several changes yesterday in the positions occupied by the boys on previous occasions and to which they were trained for. The evil effect of these changes was chiefly noticeable in the play of the Bishop's boys. Apart from this, the play was all that could be desired, and every individual player was kept active, particularly the backs and the goal-keeper whose wide-awakeness was a special feature of the play to-day.

Byculla boys who were at the Northern goal kicked off, which Bishop's took and the forwards tried to break through the Byculla defence but the latter's half intercepted and dropped the ball on the opposite ground. Returning, a dangerous position was saved by the Byculla goal-keeper. Then ensued some give and take play, both sides indulging in long kicking. The Byculla flags were again attacked and Gordon had a fine shot but Holburn was equal to the task and saved. Byculla now visited the Poona flags but Eagle sent the ball back. Up and down play now followed and both goals were attacked in turn but no damage was done. At half time, neither side had scored.

On change of sides, Byculla at once assumed the offensive and made matters lively for the backs and the goal-keepers of their adversaries. The game was a repetition of the previous half's play,—long kicking, clever dodging but want of quickness to take advantage told on both sides. Kingo put in a plucky fight and Humbleton, Viney and Gordon for the Bishop's did all they could to break through the Byculla backs and once or twice they did, but Holburn was ready to drive them back. For the Bishop's boys, who were mainly on the attack, their forwards were not strong enough to take advantage of openings and Mendes lost many an opportunity. Towards the close the game became very exciting but neither side relaxed their play and continued as doggedly as they had begun. No score on either side,

Teams :—

Bishop's High School.—Goal : Eagle ; Backs : Wyse, Davison ; Half-backs : Kingo, Clifford, Hunkett ; Forwards : Cummings, Humbleton, Viney, Gordon and Brewin.

Byculla Educational Society's Institution.—Goal : Holburn; Backs: C. Edwards, S. Woods ; Half-backs : Paul, Jewell, Zincke ; Forwards : A. Edwards, Easton, Millard, Casseling and Mendes.

This afternoon a friendly match will be played between the St. Mary's boys (under 16) and Cathedral High School.

THE NAWAB OF JANJIRA.

The President and members of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Janjira assembled at the Bombay Anjuman-i-Islam Hall, Hornby Road, last evening to present a farewell address to his Highness Sir Sidi Ahmed Khansaheb, G. C. I. E, Nawab of Janjira, who proceeds to Europe by the mail steamer to-morrow with her Highness the Begum Sahiba.

Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim was called to the chair and a large number of Mahomedans invited for the occasion attended the function. On his arrival the Nawab Sahib was received by the Chairman and members of Bombay and Janjira Anjumans and on his taking his seat Sir Currimbhoy welcomed him on behalf of the meeting.

The address was then read by the Secretary of the Janjira Aujuman, in which among other things it was stated that since 1621 there had sat on the "Gadi" of Janjira 22 Nawabs, and all these rulers owned several ships but none had up to now undertaken such a long voyage as the present Nawab was doing. They were delighted to learn that the Begum Sahiba was also going with His Highness and they were sure to reap the good fruits of experience and knowledge that their ruler and his consort would gain by their visit to Europe. They fully appreciated the keen interest taken by the Begum Sahiba in matters relating to female education and they hoped that on her return she would be pleased to formally open the girls schools in Rajpuri and Marud which have been founded by Her Highness, towards the maintenance of which she has very liberally contributed. They hoped to be profited by her visit to Europe especially on account of the fact that she was the most educated Begum that Janjira had the good fortune to possess and that no former Begum had evinced so much interest in female education.

The address then alluded to the happiness and privileges enjoyed by the subjects of Janjira in the present regime which, in the matter of civilization and advancement, was far ahead of any period known to them. Education had been greatly encouraged and the Mahomedans who were backward without it were now enlightened by the spread of education, and Hindus and the Mahomedans worked harmoniously for the progress and welfare of the State.

The Nawab Saheb briefly replied to the address. His Highness thanked the Chairman and members of the Bombay as well as the Janjira Anjuman, and said that he thanked them for the good things said of him as well as of the Begum. He promised to do all he could for the advancement of his subjects. He hoped to be profited by his visit to the West, and he promised for himself and the Begum Sahiba that all the knowledge and experience that they would gain by the voyage would be utilized towards the improvement of his subjects and the State.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 21st April was 1121, giving a death-rate of 59·61 per annum per thousand as against 60·62 the corresponding period of last year, and 90·50 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 66 died from fevers ; 379, plague ; 52 small-pox ; 38, measles ; 3, cholera ; 4, leprosy ; 54, phthisis ; 61, diseases of the nervous system ; 254, affections of the respiratory organs ; 40, diarrhœa ; 8, dysentery ; 36, still-born ; 93, old age and debility ; 16, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain 81 ; Brahmin, 33 ; Lingaet, 5 ; Bhattia, 10; Hindu of other caste, 538; Hindu low caste, 136 ; Musalman, 283 ; Parsee, 27 ; Jew, 12 ; Native Christian, 39 ; Eurasian, 3 European, 4. The total number of births was 331 as against 308 the corresponding period of last year, and 321 the average over the past five years.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of this Company was held yesterday at its registered office, in Marine Street, with the object of passing resolutions to acquire and take over by way of amalgamation the business of the New French Press Company, upon the terms of an agreement which had already been prepared with the privity of the directors of this company. Mr. F. W. Bickel presided. Several resolutions were passed by the meeting, which, stripped of their legal phraseology, were in effect as follows :—

That the agreemennt submitted to the meeting be and the same is hereby approved, and that the directors of this Company be authorised and empowered to enter into an agreement with the New French Press Company, and its liquidator in terms of the agreement, and to carry the same into effect. That it is expedient to also acquire and take over the Presses and Ginning factories belonging to Messrs. Volkart Brothers situate at Nagpur and Guntur, and that the directors of this Company be and they are hereby authorised to enter into an agreement with the said Volkart Brothers for the purchase of the said Presses and Ginning Factories as going concerns as from the 1st day of July 1907, together with the right title and interest of the said Messrs. Volkart Brothers to and in the lands and hereditaments on which the said Presses and Factories stand, at or for the price of Rs. 2,50,000 to be paid in 500 fully paid up shares of this Company, of Rs. 500 each, and upon such terms as the directors think just to carry the same into effect.

That if the agreements become absolute, the directors do increase the capital of the Company to Rs. 8,50, 000 by the creation of 800 new shares of Rs. 500 each, and that the directors be and they are hereby authorised to deal with any portion of the said shares so created in accordance with the said agreements in so far as the same shall be required for the purposes of such agreements and to deal with any surplus as the directors may think expedient in the interests of the Company. That the drectors be and they are hereby authorised to enter into and affix the seal of the Company to and file with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies any agreement or agreements with reference to the issue of the shares to be issued under the agreements mentioned in the foregoing resolutions that may be necessary or expedient.

The meeting also passed the following as special resolutions :—That the regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the meeting be and the same are hereby approved and that such regulations be and that they are hereby adopted as the regulations of the Company to the exclusion of all the existing regulations thereof. That each of the existing shares of the Company of Rs. 1,000 each be divided into two shares of Rs. 500 each.

The proceedings closed with the customary compliment to the chairman.

THE NEW FRENCH PRESS COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of this Company was held at its registered office, in Marine Street, after the above meeting, for the purpose of passing certain special resolutions. Mr. F. W. Bickel presided. Resolutions to the following effect were agreed to :—

That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, 1882. That Mr. F. W. Bickel be appointed liquidator with a remuneration of Rs. 100. That the liquidator be and he is hereby authorised to transfer and assign all the business-property, cash, goodwill, estate and effects of this Company to the Volkart's United Press Company, upon the terms of agreement to be entered into between this Company and its liquidator of the one part, and the Volkart's United Press Company of the other part, which has already been prepared with the privity of the directors of this Company. That the said agreement submitted to the meeting be and the same is hereby approved, and that the liquidator be and he is hereby authorised to enter into an agreement with the Volkart's United Press Company in terms of the agreement and to carry the same into effect. That the liquidator be and he is hereby specially authorised and directed to transfer and assign the said business and property and other effects of this Company to the Volkart's United Press Company in consideration of his receiving three hundred shares of Rupees five hundred each fully paid up in the Volkart's United Press Company.

The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

An ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, No. 6 Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay. Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., presided. The following is the Directors' report :—

Your Directors beg to lay before you the audited balance sheets and profit and loss accounts of the three mills of your Company, for the two half-years ended respectively the 30th June and 31st December, 1907.

The profits of your company for the first six months from 1st January to 30th June 1907 have been as follows :—Of the Manockjee Petit Mill, Rs. 2,05,356-3-30 ; of the Dinshaw Petit Mill, Rs. 220,724-0 40 ; of the Bomanjee Petit Mill, Rs. 1,86,301-0-42. Total Rs. 6,12,382-0-12 : Add.—Balance of the previous six months ended 31st December 1906, Rs. 84,427-0-81—Total Rs. 6,96,809-0-93. From this sum your Directors have set aside to Machinery Depreciation Fund account Rs. 1,00,000, total Rs. 5,96,809-0-93 ; and from the balance they have declared on the 3,609 1-2 shares an ad-interim dividend for the period at the rate of Rs. 150 per share, Rs. 5,41.425, leaving a balance of Rs. 55,384-0-93. The profits for the second six months from 1st July to 31st December 1907, have been as follows :—Of the Manockjee Petit Mill, Rs. 3,48,495-0-49 ; of the Dinshaw Petit Mill, Rs. 1,64,791-2-36 ; of the Bomanjee Petit Mill, Rs. 1,89,616-3-11—total Rs. 7,02,903-1-96 : Add—Balance as above of the first six months, Rs. 55,384-0-93, total Rs. 7,58,287-2-89. Add—Transferred from Unclaimed Wages Account, Rs. 50,000—Total Rs. 8,08,287-2-89. From this amount your Directors have set aside to Machinery Depreciation Fund account Rs. 1,00,000, leaving the balance of Rs. 7,08,287-2 89. From this sum, of Rs. 7,01,287-2-89 your Directors recommend you to sanction the declaration of a dividend, for the last six months ended 31st December 1907, at the rate of Rs. 175 per share, which will absorb, on the 3609 shares held by the shareholders, the sum of Rs. 6,31,662-2-0, leaving a balance of Rs. 76,625-0-89 to be carried over to the current half-year's account.

Your Directors regret to inform you that owing to the constant strikes made by the labourers of the Manokjee Petit Mill during the first half-year, which dislocated the working arrangements of the Mill for nearly two months, the profits of that mill for the period have been less than that of the second half year. In order to enable your mills to continue to occupy their present good position and not to allow them in these days of keen competition to fall, behind the other mills, and as the yarn has not been so very paying as cloth, and there being constant fluctuations in its market, your Directors have thought it proper, in order to utilise your yarn for cloth as much as possible, to order out for the Manockjee Petit Mill 398 looms, of which 171 are to replace the old ones and the remaining 227 looms with their preparatory machinery will be added to the present Machinery, and for your Bomanjee Petit Mill they have ordered out 165 looms and 7,400 spindles. To accommodate these new machines, new buildings are in course of erection.

It being very desirable, in the interests of the Company, to provide dwelling quarters for the Mill staff such as fitters, jobbers and like persons so that they could be near at hand in case of fire, and as a plot of ground of 2,700 sq. yds. in the neighbourhood of your Manockjee Petit Mill, at Tardeo, was for sale, your Directors have purchased the same at Rs. 10 per sq. yd., including the value of the buildings standing thereon. This purchase is subject to your sanction and they now beg to request that you will be good enough to adopt the resolution for the same, mentioned in the notice circulated herewith and advertised in the papers, and which will now be put before you.

The Directors' report and the audited balance sheets were adopted. A dividend of Rs. 175 per share was declared. Messrs. Eduljee Settna and Manockji Cowasjee Petit were re-elected Directors, and Messrs. Bapujee Pestanjee Wadia and Nesserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee were re-appointed auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 700. The following resolution was also passed.

That the agreement dated the 9th day of March 1908, and made between Mr. Rustomjee Ranjibhoy Minbutivala of the one part and Messrs. D. M. Petit Sons and Co., as Agents for and on behalf of the Company of the other part (being an Agreement for purchase by the Company of a piece of land at Tardeo admeasuring 2,700 square yards or thereabouts with the bungalow and stables and other buildings standing thereon at the price of Rs. 10 for every square yard which the land shall on admeasurement be found to actually contain) be and the same is hereby approved and sanctioned and that the Directors be and they are hereby authorised to affix the seal of the Company to such Agreement and carry the same into effect.

A vote of thanks was accorded to the Agents and Directors for their able management of the Company's business. The usual compliment to the chairman terminated the business.

HEINRICH KOHLER.

A notable musical evening will be afforded tomorrow when Herr Heinrich Kohler, the Hanoverian pianist appears at the Taj Mahal Hotel. Mr. Kohler is one of the pianoforte Professors at the London Academy of Music, and was a pupil of Liszt, and studied at the conservatoires of Leipsig and Munich. He is now making a tour of India and the Far East. Says the "Echo" :—

"Herr Heinrich Kohler, one of the pianoforte Professors at the London Academy of Music, gave an interesting recital of instrumental music at Steinway Hall on Saturday, the 10th inst., when his thorough mastery of various styles of composition, and his perfect understanding of the best examples of pianoforte writing were fully displayed in his elaborate programme. Herr Kohler gave selections from the works of Schubert, Handel, Beethoven, Wagner, Liszt, Schumann and Chopin, in all of which his fine taste and artistic skill were fully displayed. In several of his pieces, especially the sonata in D minor, by Beethoven, two brilliant morceaux of his own composition, Schumann's 'Etudes Symphoniques' and Liszt's 'Hungarian Rhapsody No. 6' Herr Kohler won the warm and well-deserved plaudits of a large and fashionable audience."

Herr Kohler will give a recital this afternoon at 5-30 at the Taj Mahal and again at 9-30 at the Y.M.C.A.

FIRE ON BOARD SHIP.

Smoke was seen issuing from the steamship "Kirby Bank" now lying in harbour, on Wednesday evening, and on examination it was ascertained that the coal in Nos. 1 and 2 hold was smouldering The Port Trust launch "Rose" at once went to the vessel's assistance and water was poured into the hold, but without avail. The steamer was towed to the area reserved for vessels carrying explosives and anchored there. The cargo aboard is all coal consigned to Messrs. Yule and Company, but the officers of the vessel do not know if it is insured. The smouldering continued until 3 p. m. yesterday. The cause of the fire is not known.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 23rd April 1908.
(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mt.
Turkey ...	22	3	25 p. m.	8	0
Teheran ...	23	1	0 p. m.	2	0
Suez	23	2	30 p. m.	0	29

NOTICES.

Haiti (West Indies) notifies that all offices on Landline system are temporarily closed for International traffic (21-1-08.)

Moulmein route to Siam via Rahing interrupted between Rahing and Bangkok (23-4 08.)

Dr. G. A. Dosey, American Ethnologist, Curator of the Anthropological Section of the Field Columbian Museum, Chicago, after visiting Darjeeling, Assam, Chota Nagpur, arrived in Madras on Monday. He left Madras on Wednesday for Ootacamund to see the Todas, Badages, Kurumbas, and other hill tribes on the Nilgiris. He thence journeys through South India, and crosses to Colombo. In Ceylon he will see the Veddahs. From Ceylon he is going to Sumatra, Java, Celebes and Borneo, when his work there will be completed, Mr. Dosey expects to make a long stay in the Philipines, where three of his assistants are working. He thence returns to America.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Bombay Government Gazette April 23.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. R. M. A. Branson, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Advocate General, Bombay, with effect from the date of the Honourable Mr. Basil Scott vacating the appointment, pending further orders.

Mr. Shamrao Anant Latkar, Mamlatdar, taluka Haveli in the district of Poona, is appointed under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magistrate of the first Class in that district.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. T. Turner, Vice-Principal, Rajkumar College, Rajkot, to act as Principal during the absence on leave of Mr. C. J. W. Mayne, pending further orders.

Under the provisions of Government Circular No. 3233, dated the 29th May 1893, Mr. C. C. Dutt, I. C. S., Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, is appointed in addition to his own duties, an Additional Sessions Judge in the Broach Sessions Division, under section 9 (4) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to exercise jurisdiction in the Broach Court of Session during the ensuing annual vacation of the Civil Courts in the Broach District, and, under section 193 (2) of the same Code, to try all cases committed, and hear all appeals presented, to the Court of Session during such vacation.

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest or, under section 28 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, as amended by section 6 of Bombay Act 1 of 1900, Mr. Dattatraya Sadashiv Sapre, Acting First Class Subordinate Judge of Bijapur within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court of Bijapur, as now fixed or as hereafter altered by any notification for the time being in force under section 227 A of the former Act, with the jurisdictions of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 500.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint, as a temporary measure pending further orders, Captain E. F. G. Tucker, I. M. S., to act as Police Surgeon and Sergeon to the Coroner, Bombay, in audition to his own duties as Presidency Surgeon, Second District, vice Dr. S. A. Powell, B. A., M.B., M.Ch , proceeding on leave.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

In modification of the orders issued in Government Notification No. 3409, dated 1st April 1908, Mr. C. G. Henderson, I. C. S., Asistant Collector, Ahmedabad, is allowed privilege leave for three months in combination with three months' special leave on urgent private affairs from 9th April 1908.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W F D. Fisher to be Divisional Forest Officer, Belgaum, vice Mr O H L Napier proceeding on leave.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W E Copleston, on return from leave, to be Divisional Forest Officer, S. D, Kanara.

Mr O H L Napier, Deputy Conservator of Forests and Divisional Forest Officer, Belgaum, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month and twenty days in combination with furlough for sixteen months and ten days with effect from 1st May or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

In continuation of Government Notification No. 91-69 dated 26th September 1906 His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr C S Campbell I C S, to be Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies, Bombay Presidency, with effect from 30th Dec. 1906.

Mr. C. S. Campbell, I. C. S., Registrar of Co-operative Credit societies, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furloughs for four months with effect from 15th May 1908 or the subsequent date on which he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major F. Joslen, F. R. C. V, S, to be Principal, Bombay Veterinary College, vice Lieutenant-Colonel J Brodie Mills, M. R. C. V. S., retired.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Dimmock, M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P., M. D. (Dur.), I. M S, or pending further orders :—Lieutenant-Colonel C H L Meyer, M.D B. S. (London), I M S, to act as Principal Grant Medical College, in addition to his own duties. Major S. Evans, M B, I M S, to act as Professor of Midwifery College.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments as a temporary measure vice Dr. S. A. Powell, B. A., M. B., M. Ch., proceeding on leave, pending further orders :—Captain E. F. G. Tucker, I. M. S., to act as Profesor of Biology, Grant Medical College, in addition to his own duties.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr E. M. Pres, Assoc. M. Inst. C. E., to be a Member of the Board of Trustees under the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, vice Mr. J. S. Brown, resigned.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Dimmock, M.R.C S. L.R.C.P., M.D. (Dur.), I.M.S., is granted, from the date of relief, such privilege leave of absence as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough on medical certificate for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to seven months.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Dimmock, M R.C.S L R.C.P., M.D. (Dur.), I.M.S., or pending further orders:—Lieutenant-Colonel L. F. Chille, M.B., I.M.S., to act as Senior Medical Officer, J. J. Hospital in addition to his own duties. Major S. Evans, M. B., I.M.S., to act as Obstetric Physician, J. J. Hospital, and in charge Bai Motlibai and Sir D. M. Petit Hospitals. Captain E. C. G. Maddock, M. D., I.M.S., to act as Assistant Surgeon to the David Sassoon Hospital and Assistant to the Civil Surgeon, Poona. Assistant Surgeon W. E. Kirkpatrick to act as Civil Surgeon, Karwar, as a temporary measure.

BY HIS MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay are pleased to issue to Mr. Sitaram Narayan Murudkar a Sanad authorising him to practise as a Pleader in such Court or Courts of the Ratnagiri District as may be assigned to him by the District Judge.

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay are pleased to issue to Mr. Narayan Yashavant Mirikar a Sanad authorising him to practise as a Pleader in such Court or Courts of the Ahmednagar District as may be assigned to him bp the District Judge.

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay are pleased to issue to Mr. Shrinivas Shankar Nargundkar a Sanad authorising him to practise as a Pleader in such Court or Courts of the Dharwar District as may be assigned to him by the District Judge.

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay are pleased to issue to Mr. Fulshankar Sunderlal Desai, LL B, a Sanad authorising him to practise as a Pleader in such Court or Courts of the Ahmedabad District as may be assigned to him by the District Judge.

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay are pleased to issue to Mr. Brijlal Ramsuk Maniar a Sanad authorising him to practise as a Pleader in such Court or Courts of the Nasik District as may be assigned to him by the District Judge, in lieu of the one he held for the Ahmednagar District, which is hereby cancelled at his own request.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. Hapgowandas Lallubhai Talati, B.A., Head Karkun, Jambusar, is appointed to act as District Inspector of Agriculture, Broach, during the absence of Mr. Chimanlal Dalpatram Kavi, B.A., on one month's privilege leave or until further orders.

Mr. Ganesh Kashinath Lele, Huzur Treasurer on Rs. 100, is appointed to act as Head Accountant, Dhulia, vice Mr. S. S. Poredi appointed to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, West Khandesh, or until further orders.

Mr. W. Plunkett, District Deputy Collector, Nasik, is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from the 15th instant or the date of relief.

Mr. Narayan Abaji Sabne, Head Karkun on Rs. 80 of taluka Valva, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar.

WELSH CHURCH COMMISSION.

Although this Commission is precluded, by the terms of reference, from dealing with the question of Disestablishment and Disendowment as such, yet it has a vital bearing upon the movement. The Liberationists claim that there is a special case against the continuance of the Church in Wales as a State Church. In addition to the philosophic and religious argument, there is the argument of the Church's record (which, we are told, is a record of neglect, apathy, and maladministration). Whatever may be said for or against these indictments, the question of the continuance of the Church as an Established Church must depend upon her present position and influence. The apathy of the eighteenth century was not peculiar to the Church; it was general, and touched art poetry, and architecture. Even the sentiment of Welsh nationality was dormant for a period extending over a hundred years. But coincident with the revival of the national sentiment there was a revival in the conscience and work of the Church, and her history ever since has been the history of an advancing organization, both in numbers and in usefulness. Seventy years ago the Anglican clergy in Wales numbered 700 ; now they number 1,450, serving 1,011 benefices and ministering to a population of 1,580,206. The total sum expended upon Church building and restoration between the years 1840 and 1891 by the four Welsh dioceses was £2,216,753. It was proved before the Commissioners that since 1891 the diocese of St. David's alone had spent £334,000 on Church building and restoration. The total number of persons confirmed in the four dioceses during the ten years ending in 1889 was 77,897, giving an average of 7,789 per year. The number of communicants in Wales today was 111,000. For the benefit of Churchmen in England it deserves to be emphasised that when these figures are compared proportionally with the corresponding figures for the English dioceses, it will be found that there are four communicants in Wales for every three in England, and that the rate of increase for confirmation candidates in England is considerably less than it is in Wales. These figures deserve attention also because Liberationists base their case against the Church of England in Wales mainly upon statistics. This is the crux of their position. While the Church, they say, has lost ground, Nonconformity has flourished. To bring this conviction home to the Commissioners, political Nonconformity has spared neither money nor time in order to show its own strength to the discomfiture of the Church, and in their zeal for the attainment of a political end, Nonconformists have forgotten their obligation to the accurate.

The Dissenting witness for Breconshire, Professor Rees, of the Congregational College, Brecon, was a striking illustration ; for he had counted the same preacher twice, and in two or three cases the same man had been counted three times over. When told that his figures were not in agreement with the year-books of the different sects, his astonishing reply was that he had taken the figures as they were given him, and had not tested their reliability, whereupon the chairman remarked that his figures were "astonishingly wrong." When the Nonconformist for Anglesey appeared serious discrepancies were discovered. The only column that could be tested, viz., the number of preachers, was hopelessly inaccurate, and his statistics disagreed wholesale with the year-books of the various denominations. One of the most refreshing things about this witness was his supreme self-consciousness. Once he said it was the fault of the printer, and when the chairman asked him his intentions, as the statistics were utterly unreliable, he replied: "My lord, I am a very busy man, and have already sacrificed much, but if I can help this Commission I am willing to go into the matter now fully." It ought to be stated here that the witness is the editor of a Welsh weekly called the "Wyntyll." This witness had discovered eight duplications since he came to London, and Archdeacon Evans discovered eighteen. The statistics of the Church, on the other hand, so far as they have been presented, seem to have been compiled with that care and deliberation worthy of the occasion. The figures presented for the diocese of St. David's, by Mr. Frank Morgan, History Tutor of Keble College, Oxford, have been before the Commission for fourteen months and with the exception of the misnaming of one or two places his figures were correct in every particular and in perfect accord with the sources of information in possession. That some of the Welsh Commissioners are dissatisfied at the situation which has thus been created, and the injury done to the Nonconformist case in so far as it rests on statistics, is perfectly evident, and notably so with regard to Sir John Williams and Mr. J. H. Davies. The Rev. John Morgan Gibbon does not appear to pay much attention to figures; he is more interested in matters of faith and creed.

After the chairman had noticed the unreliability of the Anglesey evidence, Mr. J. H. Davies subjected him to a criticism that had been best kept for private communication. With perfect composure and good humour the chairman replied that he did not see that it was waste of time to distinguish between what was true and what was not true. The graver the issue the greater the care that is necessary. The Pembrokeshire evidence was equally misleading. One of the pressmen observed that Brecon was bad, Pembrokeshire was worse, but that Anglesey was superlative. Whatever may be the private history of the chairman's mind on the question of Disestablishment, it is beyond doubt that his influence, as chairman of this Commission, is sane and honest. His grasp of details is extraordinary, and his frank and fair dealing with witnesses and the evidence they produce entitle him to the confidence and respect of those whose desire is to get at the facts of the situation. He is probably better acquainted with denominational theology than any other Commissioner, and his attitude is the attitude of a man who is seeking for the truth. It is Nonconformity, and not the Church, that is now on its trial. To seek to disestablish and disendow an historical and growing institution, abounding in works of charity, is not to its credit. Such statistics as have been presented so far demonstrate the energy and usefulness of the Welsh clergy, and constitute a valid and unanswerable reply to the claim of Liberationists, at any rate until the question has been referred to the electorate in such a manner as to constitute it the sole and clear issue for determination.—"Pall Mall Gazette."

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Britannia," with the outward mails of the 17th instant, left Suez at 1-30 a.m. yesterday.

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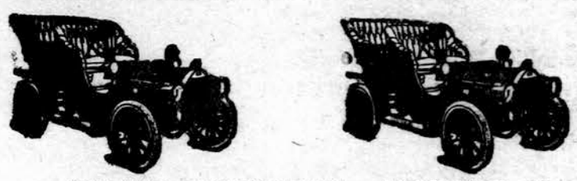

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L. ROBERTSON,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.
Malabar Point, 18th April, 1908.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1908.

"THE REAL INDIA."

MR. J. D. REES, C.I.E., M.P., late Additional Member of the Governor-General of India's Council, has just issued, through Messrs. Methuen and Co, a portly volume entitled "The Real India," which should be bought and placed on the shelves of every library in this country and on the table of every political club, as well as on the library shelves in England. Mr. Rees very modestly states at the outset that this book was not written by a man who spent six weeks in India for that purpose, but by one who served for upwards of twenty-five years in the Indian Civil Service and passed through most of the grades from Assistant Magistrate to British Resident and Additional Member of the Governor-General's Council before retiring on a pension. He passed the high proficiency tests in Persian and in the chief languages of Northern and Southern India and served as Government Translator in those languages and as Government Reporter on the Indian Press for many years. He also endeavoured to improve his knowledge of the East and its problems by travel in Persia, Arabia, China, Korea and Japan, also in European and Asiatic Russia, in which countries he spent a year before qualifying as a Russian interpreter. "I do not know," writes Mr. Rees, "how far the above qualifications will carry me, but hope, at any rate, that some information, and no cant, may be found between the covers." That is the point. There is much information between the covers and there is no cant, but the Keir-Hardies and Padgetts and the peripatetic purveyors of highly coloured pabulum to the provincial press in England may suspect Mr. Rees's work to be but a defence of Government and its ways. It is nothing of the kind. It is a plain, unvarnished statement of fact and nothing more or less, authoritative if you will, but not published for, or at the instigation of, any official body or individual. Of the works lately published on India, as Mr. Rees says, most are avowedly written from the point of view of the tourist, and many, avowedly or otherwise, for party and political purposes, while others have their origin in disappointment or resentment, and some are frankly seditious and disloyal. It seemed to Mr. Rees "a duty to accept while so many and great slanders upon our fellow-countrymen in Indian are published and while the real India and its inhabitants are overlooked amidst the din of controversy, the screams of sedition from Bengal, the cries of the party of the Hindu Congress, and the writings and speeches of such as, even if they have visited India, were there delivered over blind-folded and tongue-tied to the interested interpreter."

Part of the work is historical; an account is given of the land system of the British Government showing how much more favourable to the landowner and cultivator it is than that of our predecessors in title, whose system nevertheless it closely follows. The constitution of the Government of India is explained, its financial system, the policy pursued towards the Native States and on the frontier, the causes and character of the present unrest and the connection therewith of the "Hindu Congress," the character of the reforms suggested by Mr. Morley and Lord Minto and now under consideration of the local administrations and of the general public. A chapter follows on social reform, and a final chapter deals with the economic conditions of the country and the economic policy of the Government of India. Of unrest Mr. Rees is particularly outspoken, and we fancy few will challenge his assertion that of all the causes of unrest the chief "is the system of education, which we ourselves introduced—advisedly, so far as the limited vision went of those responsible, blindly in view of the inevitable consequences." It is not too much to say, he adds, that in our schools pupils imbibe sedition with their daily lessons; they are fed with Rousseau, Macaulay, and the works of philosophers, which even in Oxford tend to pervert the minds of students to Socialistic and impractical dreams and in India work with far greater force upon the naturally metaphysical minds of youths, generally quick to learn by rote, for the most part penniless, and thus rendered incapable of earning their living, except by taking service of a clerical character under rulers whom they denounce as oppressors unless they receive a salary at their hands. "The malcontents created by this system have neither respect for, nor fear of, the Indian Government. Nor is this surprising, for the literature upon which they are brought up in our schools is filled with destructive criticism of any system of government founded upon authority and the encouragement given in many quarters to the Congress has necessarily confirmed them in their contempt for a system which fans a flame intended to burn it to ashes."

Concerning the Congress, Mr. Rees tells his readers that, though the moderate wing is understood to favour a gradual development which in the end will make India an autonomous member of the British Empire, there are others who desire to separate from Britain at the earliest opportunity and to this end pursue a persistent campaign of misrepresentation. Mr. Gokhale is mentioned as an example of the former and Mr. Tilak of the latter. Mr. Surendranath Bannerji and Babu Bepin Chandra Pal, Dr. Rash Behari Ghose, Mr. Subramania Iyer and many others come in for criticism, and Mr. Rees, speaking of the Indian princes generally, declares that, with the old-fashioned natives of all classes and the multitudinous masses, they either support the Government or are unaware that it is attacked. Nevertheless he has to own that the Babus have shown themselves such skilful agitators that it is unsafe to assume that they will not go to the hamlets in still greater numbers, and "one bad Bengali Babu is capable of corrupting a whole good village, in or out of Bengal. I do not say that the Bengali peasant possesses his full share of the great virtues of the ordinary native of India. I do not for a moment say with Sir Syed Ahmed, that a Bengali faints at the sight of a carving knife, or adopt the unflattering portrait drawn, of the only Indians he knew, by Macaulay, most fascinating and inaccurate of men and historians, but it is fair to say that the Bengali Babus are regarded by the other more martial races and by the more robust classes as talkers, not workers, writers not fighters, men of faction not of action." In almost his closing lines Mr. Rees expresses the views, recently expressed, but in other words, by Sir George Clarke: The Indian youth wants Lord Kelvin not Herbert Spencer, and philosophy which does little good at Oxford works positive mischief at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. We must, he tells his readers, clear our minds of cant, practise Imperial impartiality not only between the different peoples of India, but between India and our Colonial possessions, and ignore, as the Government wisely did in respect of the Transvaal Indians with satisfactory results, pressure from either side. We must refrain from encouraging idle dreams called "autonomy under the British ægis," which means India for the classes whilst peace is maintained amongst the masses at the expense of the British taxpayer.

MINING IN BURMA. A MANDALAY writer prophecies, at no distant time, a considerable boom in the mining industry in Upper Burma and, to a certain extent, in Lower Burma as well. Before the annexation the Province was alleged to be a suitable Tom-Tiddler's ground, but since British rule began it has not justified its reputation, and for many years there has been practically no extension of mining enterprise. During last year, however, applications for mining and prospecting concessions have been more numerous than for a long time before, and several promising schemes have been formulated. One of the earliest of these was entered upon just a year ago, and was in connection with the re-opening of the old native-worked tin and lead mines of Bawdwin in the North Shan States. These were acquired by a newly-formed company, called the Burma Smelting Mines and Railways Co., and the first step taken in pursuance of the project in hand was the construction of the light railway joining up the mines with the existing line near Lashio. Following close on the inception of the foregoing scheme, another mining enterprise was started in the latter half of the year which possesses prospects not less satisfactory. This was the outcome of the discovery of valuable deposits of *galena* in the vicinity of Pyabwe in Central Burma, extending over a wide area. The spot was known to Burmans, now alive, as having been the site of mining operations in old days, but the matter rested almost entirely on tradition, and it was only after considerable difficulty and research that the area was located which was known to have once been a field of mining industry in the distant past. The exact locality was, however, decided upon and experimental works proved entirely satisfactory, and every hope is entertained that the venture will prove thoroughly successful. The discoverer is a Mr. McMillan, a mine, of experience in all parts of the world, and he has been able to secure the capital so that in conjunction with a light railways twenty miles long, which is being constructed for him, he should soon be making a practical test of the value of his discovery. Galena is a mixture of lead and silver, both metals with a profitable market.

THE COLONIAL SERVICE. ON the advice of a Departmental Committee the Colonial Office has decided to make special provision for the training of officers for the Civil Service of the West and East African Colonies and Protectorates. It is felt that a wider field for the recruitment of officers should be opened out and that probationary training should be insisted upon. The Universities are to be applied to and the training is to take the form of a three months' course, repeated three times during the year for successive relays of candidates, in tropical hygiene and public health, law, Government accounts and accounting, and tropical economic products and their commercial uses. These are to be given by specialists at the Imperial Institute and the Audit Office, and in the event of satisfactory reports on their studies candidates will be appointed for a probation of three years. It is claimed that the scheme will do for the administrative and Treasury appointments what has already been done for candidates for the police, who since June last have been attached to the depot of the Royal Irish Constabulary for a six months' course of training of a very thorough and comprehensive character. Candidates are encouraged, though not compelled, to make themselves acquainted when possible with the native language, particularly Hausa. It appears to be contemplated, furthermore, that officers already in the service shall take advantage of their leave to attend these courses. There are forty vacancies every year and we expect that men not quite good enough for the Indian Civil Service may find a refuge here.

OUR ROVING SOVEREIGN. KING EDWARD arrived in London from Biarritz less than a week ago; yet he is already again absent from the shores of Britain, making friendly calls upon his relatives in North-Western Europe. The King and Queen Alexandra will remain at Copenhagen till to-day, when they will proceed to Scandinavia, where in Sweden, the King's niece, *nee* Princess Margaret of Connaught, is Crown Princess; and to Norway, where Their Majesties' daughter is Queen. The Prince and Princess of Wales have just been in Paris for the first time together during the present reign; and they have also visited their Hesse relatives in Darmstadt, Germany. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, according to a Reuter telegram on another page, are just now visiting the King and Queen of Greece at Corfu; and altogether, it really seems that never was there such a universally popular Royal family in history as our own. Kaiser Wilhelm, who generally stops at home—Paris being barred to him, and most of the potentates a little shy—must view all this with certain misgivings. True he was in England not long ago, and he is now in Greece, but it is more than probable that it will be years before he again leaves the borders of his beloved Deutschland.

A WAR-ENDING GUN. IN the course of an article in the "Contemporary Review," Colonel Maude asks the question whether Science can abolish war, and answers it in the affirmative. He says there is already a weapon in existence which "can impart, by the application of electricity, an initial velocity of 50,000 feet a second to projectiles of all dimensions, which can be practically handled under war conditions, and on board ship or in permanent defences 2,000lb. weight, lies fairly within these limits." Colonel Maude declares that, if the rule with velocities up to the 2,500 feet a second—namely, that the resistance increases as the square of the velocity—holds good at higher rates, "then practically there is nothing to prevent these weapons—one can hardly call them 'guns'—from throwing shells from London to Paris, or *vice versa*, at the rate of a few thousand a day." The possibility is too terrible to contemplate, the more so as the new weapon has no recoil, smoke or flash and is cheap of construction. Naval programmes may be abandoned and we must devote our attention more particularly to airships, for the new weapon will entirely revolutionize warfare.

HIS Excellency the Viceroy arrived at Debra Dun at 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening. He leaves Debra at 11 o'clock to-day, arriving at Simla about 2 p. m. to-morrow (Saturday.)

No change has yet been made in the Viceroy's tour programme, but it is understood that Lord Kitchener will now arrive at Simla tomorrow (Saturday).

THE Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Austria," from Bombay, arrived at Trieste on the morning of the 21st instant.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

A MONTH'S WEDDINGS.

The Fashionable Flower.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, APRIL 3.

As usual April is to find Hymen working double time. The belief that May is an unlucky month for marrying in is deep-rooted, and there are few people, men or women, strong-minded enough to defy the superstition that "Married in May will rue the Day." There are a few weddings to take place during Lent, but the bulk of the coming marriages—over three hundred men and women moving in fashionable society are to be married in April—will not take place until after April 18th, when Lent is over. On the last day of the month thirty weddings are taking place in West End churches. Royalty will be present at many of these marriages. It is possible that the Queen, who rarely goes to weddings, will honour the marriage of Miss Margaret Dawnay, one of her Maids of Honour, with her presence.

Of course all this marrying and giving in marriage will mean the filling up of the West End again and a consequent harvest for house agents, caterers and decorators.

THE MINTO WEDDING.

One of the smart weddings that takes place in Lent is that of Lady Ruby Elliott, the Viceroy of India's daughter, and Lord Errington, Lord Cromer's nephew, which takes place to-morrow, and, Lent notwithstanding, will be one of the most brilliant of the season. The names of Lord Cromer and Lord Minto are honoured wherever the British flag floats as two great servants of the Empires, and therefore it is not surprising that a marriage which unites their families should have called forth a shower of congratulations and presents from all quarters of the globe.

The presents, which are now on view at the home Lady Minto has taken for the season, are really most magnificent and include many Royal gifts. It is impossible to mention more than a tithe of them. The Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia of Connaught have all sent jewellery to the bride, and the Queen of Spain has given Lord Errington a set of gold links and studs. Princess Henry of Battenburg has sent a water-colour drawing painted by herself. Everyone admired the splendid diamond pendant which came from the ladies of Calcutta and the rope of pearls which came from the Viceroy's Council.

Lord Kitchener's gift is silver plate and Lord Cromer and Lord Minto have sent cheques. Lord Minto has also given his daughter a gold-mounted dressing case.

Many members of the Royal family will be present at the wedding to-morrow. King Edward, of course, is still at Biarritz and the Prince and the Princess of Wales are in Paris, but both Queen Alexandra and her sister the Empress Marie may attend.

LADY DOCTORS WITH £5,000 A YEAR.

Professions for women are exercising an amount of attention in these days, and among the upper as well as the middle classes. I wrote last week of "The-what-to-do-with-our-Girls' Exhibition" in which so many of the Royal family are actively interesting themselves, and yesterday and to-day a conference of distinguished women has been sitting at Caxton Hall, Westminster to consider possible openings for women of the educated classes. The Countess of Bective, who is keenly interested in the work of the trade schools of the London County Council, presided, and among the professions specially recommended to middle class women were medicine and architecture. The lady doctor has, of course, established herself as an institution not only in Harley-street, but in the hospitals, where women are obtaining good appointments and at salaries equal to those paid to men.

The income of the woman practitioner has been a matter for discussion, and I was interested to hear the estimates of Dr. May Thorne, one of our leading medical women. A woman surgeon or physician, said Dr. Thorne, might easily make her £1,000 a year, and she quoted cases where exceptionally gifted women had made £4,000 and £5,000 a year.

That women might make excellent architects and even get used in time to climbing about scaffolding was the opinion of Mr. Weir Schultz, an authority on architecture.

How could they begin? asked several young ladies in the audience, and Mr. Schultz had to confess that the would-be lady architect would have to surmount the prejudice of the male architect before she could be admitted to some of the best training schools.

CABINET MINISTER TO BE MARRIED.

A few months ago we had the marriage of the Lord Chancellor and now we have the interesting announcement of the forthcoming marriage of Mr. Reginald Mckenna, the Secretary to the Board of Education, who is one of the young men of the Cabinet to Miss Jekyll, the youngest daughter of Sir Herbert and Lady Jekyll. No definite date has yet been fixed for the marriage, but it is expected to take place very shortly. Mr Mckenna is very popular with his party, and both he and Miss Jekyll, who is one of last season's debutantes, have received many congratulations since their engagement was made known.

Mr. Mckenna's marriage, it is interesting to note, will leave Mr. Haldane the only bachelor in the cabinet, though four members of the Cabinet, the Prime Minister, Lord Ripon, Lord Tweedmouth and Sir Edward Grey, have lost their wives since they came into office.

QUEEN AND THE CHILDREN.

The Queen and her sister the Empress Marie are doing an extraordinary amount of sightseeing. Every day finds them making surprise visits to our various institutions. And not only do the art galleries of Bond-street, with their constantly changing attractions, call them, but the two Royal ladies in their simple black gowns and inevitable bunch of violets have several times of late visited those permanent art galleries which have from time to time been presented to the people of London. Even the Zoo, that paradise of childhood, has been visited by the Queen and Empress, who brought with them packets of biscuits with which to feed the animals.

The two Queens have brought pleasure into many hospital wards. Only yesterday a carriage drove up to the entrance of the Alexandra Hospital for children with hip disease, and greatly to the surprise of the hospital officials, the Queen and her sister alighted.

Spring cleaning was in progress and every curtain in the establishment was at the laundry in consequence. But the Queen told the matron that she knew all about the annual festival of the housewife and that Buckingham Palace had its spring cleaning too.

Round the wards where the little sufferers lay the visitors went, leaving a box or a basket of chocolates on every bed. Often the Queen stopped to open the sweets in order, as she explained, that she could see the children enjoy them. "Do you remember sending me an Easter egg when I was five," asked one eight-year old patient of the Queen.

"Did I? I think I did," smiled Queen Alexandra and the little fellow with his hand in hers told her that the egg was still safe at home.

Monday will probably see their departure for Sandringham, where the Queen and Empress will remain over Easter.

So delighted is the Empress with London in the spring time that she is said to have expressed a wish to keep a house in London. Crewe House is even mentioned in this connection, but nothing has been definitely settled. It is no secret that the Queen would welcome such a proposal, for the periodical re-unions which have taken place between the two sisters have been productive of great pleasure to Queen Alexandra.

MALMAISONS FOR EVER.

The exhibitions of flowers at the Royal Horticultural Hall invariably attract a big muster of Society folk. The throng at the Carnation Show on Wednesday, however, positively suggested the enclosure at Ascot. Practically every one who is in town looked in during the course of the day. And this is not surprising, for the carnation above all others is the flower of society. The appearance of bunches of Malmaisons tucked into the dresses of fashionable women in the Park is an unmistakable sign that the season has begun. Violets, lilies of the valley, even roses have tried to oust the Malmaison, which, if truth be told, is a somewhat stiff and ugly flower, but without the slightest success. Fickle in so many things, society women remain faithful to the Malmaison.

Many new varieties were to be met at the Carnation Show, but the news that gave the most pleasure was the news that the Malmaison can now be made to flower from January to December.

MISS EVE IN THE GARDEN.

The lady gardener, by the way, was greatly in evidence at the Horticultural Hall this week. On one day in particular there were seven women gardeners exhibiting a record entry. Among them were market gardeners, landscape gardeners, violet-farmers and jobbing gardeners who undertake to look after the gardens of Suburbia at so much per day. One girl gardener, a graduate of Swanley college, exhibited tempting plates of early strawberries and bunches of fragrant Kaiser Wilhelm violets. These are her specialities, and with note book and pencil in hand she seemed to be taking orders as fast as she could book them. A tall young lady in a tailor-made gown of green frieze came from Ireland, where she has a vast daffodil farm. Even more enterprising was a dainty little lady with fair waving hair and blue eyes. She was a landscape gardener, and to show her skill had built up a rockery garden with flowers all "a-blowing and a-growing." Landscape gardening is her forte, and she guarantees to turn an arial acre into a woodland glade with a running stream, a rustic bridge and birds singing in the trees!

It is noticeable that the woman gardener so far from meeting with opposition is hailed as a friend and a sister by her brethren of the spade. Many professional women gardeners are now fellows of the Royal Horticultural Society.

BILLS ON LONDON.

The following is the result of the allotment of Bills on London made by the Comptroller General on—

Aggregate amount tendered	... £319,000
Total amount accepted	... £319,000

THE JAPANESE IN MANCHURIA.

Reply from the Consul-General at Mukden.

The following reply from the Japanese Consul-General at Mukden to certain charges against Japanese misconduct in Manchuria, which were contained in the article published by us on February 14, 1908, has been communicated to us by the Japanese Consulate in Shanghai.

(1) It is alleged that there are "repeated instances of Japanese occupation of Chinese property without any recompense or with a payment less than half the market price." This information is entirely unfounded, and is probably caused by a misunderstanding of the actual conditions of the Japanese in Manchuria. It is true that in the time of the military administration there were Chinese properties occupied by the Japanese Army, but they have been returned to the owners, except in certain cases. Those which are now in so-called Japanese occupation are comparatively very few in number and are used exclusively for public work with the consent of the Chinese authorities. In cases of ordinary lease contracts, the Japanese merchants in this district have been suffering from the trade depression and there are naturally several cases of delay in payment of rent. The Japanese authorities are, however taking strict steps whenever complaints are made, either the owners of the property or by the Chinese authorities.

(2) Statements are also made of "the powerlessness or unwillingness of local Japanese officials to punish Japanese lawbreakers even on the complaint of a foreign consul." Such a statement is rather slanderous than false. It seems that this allludes to the case of a Japanese having shot a pigeon kept by a secretary of the German Consulate at Mukden. During January last a Japanese shot a pigeon perching on the roof of the secretary's residence, which is in rear of a temple without the castle and separated from other dwellings. The Japanese entered the gate to pick up the pigeon, when he was caught by the occupants and handed over to the Japanese Consulate. He was dealt with under the law bearing on the offence of trespass, and was sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment. In another case certain parcels destined to the German Consulate at Mukden were lost by the Japanese carrier who was transporting them. On examination the carrier was ordered by the Japanese authorities to pay for the damage. The German Consul expressed his satisfaction in those cases. These two cases are the only ones in which complaints have ever been made by foreign consuls or residents, and they were all satisfactorily settled in this way.

(3) As to the "deliberate breaking open of a Chinese mail-bag at Lioyang," the Chinese Post Office at Lioyang has declared, in answer to inquiries from the Japanese authorities, that the information is entirely unfounded.

(4) Defects in accommodation and differences of language are no doubt the cause of the severe criticism made on Japanese railway management, but it is hoped that these difficulties may be gradually overcome.—"N. C. Herald"

MR. W. D. SHEPPARD, Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, has officially notified that owing to the death of Mr. Edwin Bollam, a representative of the (A) Fort Ward, there is a casual vacancy in the Office under Section 9 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888; and he has, therefore, pursuant to the provisions of Sections 22 (3) and 25 of the said Act, fixed Friday the 8th May for a Ward Election to fill up the aforesaid casual vacancy.

THE LATE PREMIER.

UNIVERSAL SYMPATHY.

The Funeral.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 22.

By the express desire of Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, he will be buried at Belmont in Scotland beside his wife.

Expressions of regret and sympathy in the papers and by politicians of both sides are unanimous, and many flags to-day have been half masted.

In the Cape Assembly the Council unanimously passed resolutions of their deep sense of the services of the late Premier and the loss his death has been to the Empire.

Mr. Merriman, the Premier said if South Africa was unified the credit would be Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's and South Africans would never forget what they owed to him.

LONDON, April 23.

The funeral service of the late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman will take place in Westminster Abbey on April 27th and the remains will be buried at Belmont, on the following day.

LATER.

The newspapers publish columns of biographies, reminiscences and tributes to the late Premier, and the consensus of opinion is that the Party will feel seriously his loss and his tactful conciliatoriness.

AMERICAN GOLD.

Large Shipments.

LONDON, April 22.

The shipments of gold from New York to Europe have recommenced, and 3,500,000 dollars are going to-morrow.

CONNAUGHTS AT CORFU.

Kaiser Dines with the Duke.

LONDON, April 22.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived at Corfu to-day and paid a visit to the Kaiser. The Royal party afterwards had luncheon with the Duke and Duchess, on board the *Aboukir*.

ARBITRATION.

Britain and Spain.

LONDON, April 23.

A despatch from Washington states that the Senate has ratified the General Arbitration Treaties with Great Britain and Spain.

PRIZE COURT.

£131,400 for the "Ikhona."

LONDON, April 23.

The Russian Supreme Prize Court has allowed the claim of £131,400 for the British steamer *Ikhona* sunk by the cruiser *Terak* in 1905.

AMERICAN NAVY.

Contentious Programme.

LONDON, April 23.

President Roosevelt has informed the Congressional leaders that he will veto the Naval Bill providing for the construction of two battleships unless the appropriation for the cost of construction is also authorised.

The President has intimated that the fight for the four battleship programme must be continued.

BRAYBROOK COLLISION.

Officials Suspended.

LONDON, April 23.

Six railway officials have been suspended in connection with the Braybrook disaster in Australia, including a signalman.

Sixty-three additional casualties are reported, but none are of a serious nature.

THE YELLOW PERIL.

Faced by the Rifle.

Mr. Price, the Premier of South Australia, speaking at Liverpool, said the Australians were getting ready to face the Yellow Peril, and he hoped that everybody under the age of thirty would soon be able to use the rifle and resist the "Yellows" when the time came.

HORSES FOR THE ARMY.

Breeding to be Encouraged.

LONDON, April 23.

The Board of Agriculture will shortly announce a grant of £35,000 to encourage the breeding of horses for the Army.

AFFAIRS IN SIAM.

Britain's Rights Therein.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 23.

The English merchants trading in Siam, writing to the *Times*, protest strenuously against the withdrawal of the protection of the Consular Court.

The "Times" commenting thereon, says it cannot be supposed that Great Britain will surrender her extra territorial rights against cession of territory however valuable, until it is proved that Siamese legislation and the administration of justice have attained the European standard.

The "Times" is not aware that such standard has yet been reached, and hopes Great Britain will also refuse Siamese jurisdiction for Asiatic fellow subjects and give every consideration for the sensitiveness of Indian opinion regarding the rights of Indians outside India.

SIR ROBERT HART.

Eulogy of the "Times."

LONDON, April 23.

The "Times" in a leading article, highly, eulogises Sir Robert Hart, whose unique career it regards as practically terminated. It regrets Sir Robert Hart's acquiescence in certain verbal assurances respecting the control of the Customs, and says that the spirit of those assurances will be violated if the Inspector-General is allowed to become a mere underling of the Chinese officials, as is likely to happen unless the British Foreign Office is vigilant.

CHOLERA OUTBREAK.

Harrowing Scenes.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 22.

An Asansol correspondent of the "Empire" gives a harrowing account of an outbreak of cholera in the mines there.

He says that at one place 80 deaths in three days were reported. House servants have succumbed. The oldest resident has not known a severer outbreak. Dead bodies are lying in dry nullahs and fields, left to be devoured by vultures and dogs. The scene in some places beggars description, and resembles nothing so nearly as a battlefield after a deadly engagement; and in certain tracts the air is offensive to breathe.

Dr. Hafflire has gone to the Jherria and Asanol coalfields to perform cholera inoculation. The labour in the mines is being seriously affected, the shortage of coal supply being felt in Calcutta.

Over 200 collieries are affected in the labour supply, consequent on the outbreak of cholera at the Jherria coalfields. Medical assistance and large supplies of disinfectants are being sent from here and a European doctor is being engaged. Many collieries, big and small, are shut down.

VILLUPURAM DACOITS.

More Fools than Criminals.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, April 23.

Mr. H. Moberley, Sessions Judge, South Arcot, in the Villupuram dacoity case, acquitted 9 of the accused; 8 others were found guilty of being members of an unlawful assembly and rioting—offences punishable under sections 143 and 147 of the Indian Penal Code. One accused was sentenced to six months' and another to three months' rigorous imprisonment; 5 got six weeks' imprisonment, and one imprisonment till the rising of the Court. All were directed to keep the Peace in a sum of Rs. 150 for two years.

In passing the sentences, the Judge remarked that the accused had been on remand for over four months. The mischief was done suddenly, without premeditation, and he was unwilling to make criminals of those who, in his opinion, only acted foolishly.

CARP CULTURE.

To be Studied in Europe.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 23.

Bepin Behari Das, Demonstrator of Physics in the Presidency College, Calcutta, has been deputed to study carp culture in Austria and Germany, and to learn practical fish-curing at Hull and Aberdeen.

He leaves for England early next month.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Attempted Train-wrecking.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 23.

An attempt at train-wrecking was discovered near Bandel Station, on the East Indian Railway, on the 19th instant. Some Khalasis caught two men, who however escaped. Some iron chairs had been unscrewed and placed on the Up line. The police are investigating.

MOHMAND OUTRAGE.

EXPEDITIONARY FORCE MOBILISED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 23.

In view of the situation upon the Mohmand Border, sanction has been given for the mobilisation of an Expeditionary Force of three brigades, of which two, with Divisional Troops, are for the Frontier, and one, to remain in reserve at Peshawar. The Malakand moveable column is at the same time to be kept up to strength, and a few movements, in relief, are to take place.

No further developments on the Border are yet reported.

The news from the Mohmand border to-day is as follows:—General Willcocks, who was in Peshawar yesterday for the purpose of conferring with Sir Deane, returned to Shabkadr during the course of the afternoon. Last evening news was received from General Anderson at Shankargarh to the effect that the whole line of hills from the Swat river to Suban Khwar was occupied by considerable bodies of the enemy, who maintain a desultory fire throughout the day, with the result that one havildar of the 53rd Sikhs was slightly wounded. Later, General Willcocks reported that during the afternoon a large body of Mohmands, advancing on Garhi Sadar, was dispersed by shell fire. The Chief Commissioner, Peshawar, also reported that the Sufi Mulla's son, with 3,000 men, had reached the mouth of the Gandab Nullah, and that the general attitude of the Mohmands had become more aggressive. A notable feature in tribal warfare was also reported from several sources, viz., that the enemy possessed a well-organised transport and supply train, by means of which food-stuffs, ammunition and cash were steadily arriving at the front, most of these supplies being from Afghan territory. In consequence of the more serious aspect of affairs, General Willcocks last evening ordered to the front the following additional troops:—186 Field Battery, 2 guns Derajat Mountain Battery, 500 Seaforths and 20th and 28th Punjabis, thus bringing the total force at his disposal to some 3,200 men and 12 guns on the line between Abazai and Michni. There was at first no news from the front this morning, the telegraph wire between Shabkadr and Peshawar having been cut at 11 o'clock last night. This afternoon a telegram was received from General Willcocks stating that during the night the enemy had attacked the bridge head at Adizai, which is marked Hajizai on the map. The attack was repulsed, one of our sowars being wounded. Shabkadr fort was also sniped at during the night. A sharp attack was also made on Matta, where again one sowar was wounded. The firing here caused a stampede amongst the cavalry horses, with the result that several were killed or wounded by the barbed wire fencing. While this was taking place parties of the enemy attacked and looted the village of Katazai, which lies five miles within our administrative border. Garhi Sadar post was also attacked, the enemy being driven off with the loss of four men killed and seven wounded. These incessant unprovoked attacks by the tribal "lashkars" leave no room for doubt that the movement is purely of an aggressive and fanatical character. Moreover, information reported by the political authorities points to the whole area between the Kumar river on the west and the Panjkora on the east, including as far north as Jandol, being more or less seriously affected by the preaching of a holy war. Bands of Afghans and Bajauris are said to be now on their way to join the Mohmand "lashkars," being led in most instances by prominent Mullas and Sheikhs. Having regard to the state of affairs, orders have been issued for the following military measures to be taken forthwith, and these are now in progress. Two complete brigades with a proportion of mountain guns, cavalry, Sappers and Pioneers as divisional troops have been ordered to concentrate under General Willcocks' orders on the Mohmand border. A third brigade has been ordered as reserve to Peshawar. The Khyber and Malakand movable columns have also been completed to authorised strength. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will return forthwith to Simla.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, April 23.

The "Pioneer's" Peshawar correspondent states that the Shabkadr picquets were again attacked last night by Mohmands, a few of the cavalry horses being wounded. Numbers of tribesmen, visible on grounds in front of posts, were scattered about in groups during the day, and our guns have had an opportunity of trying shells upon them. In the meantime, the posts were being strengthened as much as possible against a possible rush by the tribesmen. Most conflicting rumours are current in the bazars about the present gathering and what it may mean. Some say that it is the natural result of the Bazar Valley Expedition and that no importance is to be attached to it, as the tribesmen will shortly return of themselves to the fields, where the crops are now ripening. On the other hand, alarmists are not wanting, who state that a "jehad" is being actively preached along the border by the transfrontier mullahs and that serious trouble is in store.

SIMLA, April 23.

The mobilisation that is being carried out is purely divisional and the only outside appointment to General Willcocks' staff is that of Captain Trotter, from Army Headquarters, as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General of Intelligence.

QUETTA, April 23rd.

Well-founded reports are current here that 10,000 Mohmands, well armed, are advancing on Peshawar and of a general tribal rising on the frontier.

THE German East Africa Line steamer "Sultan" left Zanzibar for Bombay yesterday morning *via* Lamu.

LORD KITCHENER.

Departure from Quetta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, April 23.

Lord Kitchener left Quetta to-day at 2-20 p.m. for Simla, cutting short his stay at Quetta by two days and cancelling the levee of Indian officers appointed for to-morrow. His departure was private. Sir Henry M'Mahon, General Clements and Colonel Turner were at the railway station.

THE AMIR.

Seriously Indisposed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, April 23.

News received from Jellalabad states that the Amir is seriously indisposed and unable to attend to his regular duties.

THATCHANALLUR RIOT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, April 23.

In the Thatchanallur riot cases, Mr. Dharmarunga Raju, Head-quarters Deputy Magistrate, framed charges against the accused, who were charged with being members of an unlawful assembly and setting fire to the Thatchanallur Union's carts valued at Rs. 200. Eleven other accused were charged, in addition to the offences already named, with attempting to break into the Union's office premises. All the accused pleaded 'not guilty.' Written statements were filed by some. Six of the accused who were not charged with the non-bailable offence of attempted housebreaking were directed to be released on bail on signing bonds for Rs. 200 each, and furnishing one surety for a like sum each.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT.

Decentralization Scheme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 23.

The "Pioneer" states that in regard to the changes taking place in the Supply and Transport Corps, further decentralization is not intended. The Corps was originally divided into two separate branches under the Commander-in-Chief and the Military Supply Department, respectively. Both come under the former authority and two distinct sections are no longer necessary. The Corps consequently has been reunified, and this, it is held, should tend to the simplification of work. Moreover, it is intended to decentralise by making the nine Divisions responsible for their own supply, the contract, registration and transport staff at Army Headquarters being eventually reduced. As this scheme comes into operation divisional Generals will be given more responsibility, and concentration of authority at Simla should cease. The Supply and Transport Corps should thus become more efficient and better calculated to discharge the heavy duties which devolve upon it when mobilisation takes place.

DASTUR HOSHANG JAMASP.

Death at Poona.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, April 23.

Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dastur Hoshang Jamasp, Ph. D., C.I.E., High Priest of the Parsis in the Deccan, died this afternoon at the age of 75, from diabetes aggravated by a stroke of the sun.

THE "LITTLE MONSOON."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 23.

The rain which is to-day reported in Burma is considered by the Meteorological Department here to be due to a feeble preliminary advance of the monsoon winds.

RAIN AT RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, April 23.

A violent thunderstorm broke over Rangoon at 9 o'clock last night, and did not pass away till after two hours; the lightning was most vivid, the thunder claps most terrific, and the rainfall so heavy that the roads and streets were quickly inundated. This break in the weather was most welcome, as it helped to reduce the great heat of the past fortnight. This afternoon rain fell again.

CHARGE OF SEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, April 23.

At Tinnevelly, yesterday, in all eleven witnesses were examined in Subramania Siva's and Chidambaram Pillay's case, before Mr. Wallace, Additional District Magistrate, all of them being witnesses who had given evidence in the previous case. A few more witnesses for the prosecution remain to be examined.

IT is rumoured in Rangoon legal circles that a member of the Liverpool bar has been selected for the post of Secretary to the Burma Legislative Council. In that event Mr. T. F. R. McDonnell the present incumbent, will revert to the post of Assistant Government Advocate in the room of Mr. G. B. Dawson.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

COMING OF PROTECTION.

Object-Lesson in India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, April 23.

London, April 10.—Lord Curzon, in addressing a mass meeting of Unionists at Basingstoke, said that 10 years had elasped since he had addressed a political gathering in England. Mr. Balfour's fiscal policy would reunite the Conservatives. He envied not the political foresight of the man who said the fiscal change was unnecessary. Regarding India, which might suffer more from inanition than from preference, it was in our interests that her interests should not be sacrificed in any coming change. Her revenue tariff was so useful that no party in India would consent to part with it. So useful a means of negotiation if used more than once might threaten reprisals by foreign nations. The Liberal Government was inclined to disturb many things, but not the Indian tariff. Such tariff must be introduced in England. The more the question was probed the more would it draw together those sections of the party which is supposed to be disunited.

Asiatic Immigration.

GRAVE NOTE OF WARNING.

Mr. Richard Jebb read a paper before the Colonial Section of the Society of Arts, advocating the general adoption by self-governing colonies of the Natal Immigration Restriction Act.

The Chairman, Mr. Alfred Lyttleton, M. P., ex-Colonial Secretary, agreed that self-governing colonies were determined not to admit effective competition, but uttered a grave note of warning. We must be prepared, he said, for the consequences when we consider what a tremendous thing it would be for the Empire if all races in India unite against the pretensions of Western nations, who demand a monopoly for Westerns in lands of the Westerns and then free competition on terms of absolute equality with Easterns in lands of Easterns. Although the Colonies might be able to maintain their position for 20 or 25 years, it was doubtful whether we would be able to support them indefinitely in the policy of Asiatic exclusion. He described as pregnant Mr. Jebb's suggestion that India should be compensated with fiscal freedom.

Lord Ampthill, late Governor of Madras, urged the need for an Imperial Conference to discuss the whole subject.

Australian Mail Service.

Lord Strathcona, reading a paper before the Royal Colonial Institute, on the proposed All-Red mail service between England and Australia via Canada, defended the St. Lawrence River route, which would soon have a channel with a minimum width of 1,000 feet, and a depth of 40 feet at the lowest tide, right to Quebec. He emphasised Britain's necessity to keep up supreme and unchallenged her merchant marine, particularly in the Pacific quarter, in view of its potentialities. The trade route would create its own trade, and be a good investment in English built steamships.

Sir J.R.C.Colomb said that in the coming struggle for supremacy in the Pacific the auxiliary cruisers would be useless without battleships.

Admiral Douglas said that coal and harbour accommodation should be provided by Fanning Island.

Captain Collins, Commonwealth representative in London, said that the Suez route is certainly most valuable to Australia, but that the advantages of the alternative route are unassailable.

Indian Telegraph Strike.

Owing to the Telegraphic trouble in India serious losses were suffered in London by those engaged in the jute, linseed and shellac trade.

Biggest Football Gate.

The biggest football gate on record was taken in the Association match between England and Scotland, each side scoring 1 goal each, when 30,000 people were present. 50,000 were turned away and £7,000 taken. Forty persons were injured in the crush.

The Evil of Wealth.

MILLIONAIRES BESIEGED.

POLICE PROTECTION SOUGHT.

Count and Countess Szecheng (*nee* Gladys Vanderbilt), whose dowry was £2,500,000, have asked the protection of the Budapesth police, as hundreds proffer money demands. Requests are made daily and their hotel is thronged by adventurers.

An American Divorce.

MRS. ALFRED VANDERBILT PETITIONS.

Mr. Alfred Vanderbilt, who, on his journey to England, ran the Brighton coach with a team of his famous greys, is being sued for divorce and has agreed to pay his wife 300,000 sterling. The trial is proceeding "in camera."

TRAFFIC IN ARMS.

Huge Capture by "Proserpine."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 23.

Fifteen hundred rifles with ammunition were captured by H.M.S. "Proserpine" from a native dhow last Saturday at Jask in the Gulf of Oman. This is the part of the coast where a contraband trade in rifles has so long been carried on with tribesmen on the North-West Frontier of India.

THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

Rs. 10,50,000 Surplus.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 23.

The year has begun well in the matter of the opium revenue, the Bengal sales this month having been five lakhs of rupees better than the estimates. The Bombay sales last month were also on the right side to the extent of five and a half lakhs.

THE TELEGRAPHS.

Signallers Re-instated.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 23.

The Telegraph Committee appointed by the Government of India to watch the working of the new duties, assembles in Calcutta to-morrow. Mr. Maxwell, Director-General of the Post Office, is President. The other members are Messrs. H. F. Styan, Superintendent, Calcutta Check Office, and O'Reilly, Sub-Assistant of the Allahabad Post Office. The Calcutta signallers have not chosen their representative. In Calcutta the sittings are expected to occupy four or five days, after which it is probable the Committee proceed to Madras. But an official programme has not been drawn up at present.

AGRA, April 23.

Of the 24 dismissed signallers, all have been re-instated, except a few who are out of the station.

All the men have signed a revised bond, promising loyalty to Government, they having protested against the original bond, and the office is working again under normal conditions.

The appointment of the Special Committee, regarding the new system, and the assurances that the signallers, who reported sick, will not be considered strikers; also that pay and service will not be affected, have done much to allay the bitter spirit among the staff. The public here are certain that a sympathetic treatment of the signallers' grievances will be advantageous to all concerned, as another strike, of a more general character, would be more deplorable and disastrous to Government, commercial and private interests.

The traffic, owing to the Easter holidays, is up to time; but the public are still sending few deferred and ordinary messages.

About 50 Postal signallers returned to their usual appointments to-day.

RANGOON, April 23.

Mr. H. Barton, General Secretary, Indian Telegraph Association, returned to Rangoon yesterday from Calcutta. On making enquiries this afternoon, the following particulars were gathered. There is trouble in the Mandalay office owing to the Superintendent of Upper Burma requiring men to sign a form of declaration which he has himself prepared, instead of the form drawn up by the Director-General of Telegraphs in accordance with the terms of settlement on which the strikers resumed work. The men in Mandalay refused to sign the declaration and telegrams on their behalf have been despatched to Calcutta and also to the Viceroy. In Rangoon to-day it is said there was trouble amongst the men, all of whom have been handed charge sheets by the Superintendent of Lower Burma. In these charge sheets they are asked to state the reasons for their absence during the strike. As one of the terms of settlement was that they should resume work on signing a declaration and that there should be no punishment whatever to follow, the men are meeting to decide what steps they should take. There is a feeling that unless the Director-General steps in in time, there will be more trouble owing to the unjustifiable action of the Superintendent, which is regarded as a gross and mischievous breach of faith.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As one keenly affected by this most undesirable and inimical epithet, I am dependent on your good-will to voice my opinion through your columns and be heard by your readers. The word "strike" is a misnomer in this case exclusively. I define it as a "spontaneous outburst of righteous indignation due to the (treacherous) official bomb." It will be remembered that there was no strategy or premeditation, and the entire absence of ulterior motives conclusively proves my definition to be the only accurate and inoffensive and therefore acceptable one. The word "strike" grates on my ears and sends my blood tingling. I would never participate in such a move nor would I associate myself with such a monster. I view it as the characteristic of the vulgarian and I echo the sentiments of a very large majority besides. I took part in the recent movement, having been inspired by the nobler and sublimer sentiments of rescuing the dismissed even at personal sacrifice, and each one who followed helped to bring back a comrade, a friend, or brother, and it is just as well that all co-operated, for who knows that those bluff dismissals might not have resulted in realities after all—just to grind down the others a little more.

There are very many amongst us who have been taught, and still remember to practice, "Fear God and honor the King"; and would not throw down the yoke of legitimate authority just because it became too heavy, but rather have a better and higher knowledge as to how and where to seek for strength to bear it.

Other bodies have "struck work" on account of better wages, privileges, etc., but not so the subordinate staff of the Indian Telegraph Department who distinguished itself by an heroic act of charity towards one another and thus kept the Spirit of Unity in the bond of Peace and, therefore, implore never again to be referred to as—

STRIKERS.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 22nd I read an extract from an article in the "Indian Spectator" in which it states that they "do not for a moment justify the strike." The Editor gives an instance of a doctor who has had a quarrel with his superiors, abandoning his patients and refusing to work. It strikes me the Editor of the "Indian Spectator" is still under the impression that the strike was solely due to the introduction of Mr. Newlands' new scheme of duties. On this point I venture to contradict him, as the men went on strike out of brotherly feeling for their comrades who were instantly dismissed. The order of dismissal came with a threat of a further dismissal of others; naturally the men feeling that to-morrow it may be their turn for dismissal, refused to work till their comrades were reinstated. This, I think, they were perfectly justified in doing. I should like to see the Editor of the "Indian Spectator" issue a most unruly order to his workmen, and await the results. If the signallers are bound to give Government three months' notice, is Government justified in summarily dismissing ten per cent. of its employees without cause or even time to defend themselves against so arbitrary an action? I say such an act can never hold good in a law court, and has never been tried before in any Department. The men, other papers have it, had alienated public sympathy. Far from it. The sympathy of the public lay with the strikers and dismissed men from the day of the strike, and even now the public sympathize with the men who are paid most wretchedly for a well paying Deparment. The men will, I think, agree with me when I say that the Burma and Bengal Chambers of Commerce deserve their warmest thanks for the manner in which they constantly wired to his Excellency the Viceroy (who was then shooting tigers) to look into the state of affairs. They also owe their thanks to Mr. Barton, the General Secretary, and founder of the Indian Telegraph Association, without whom Mr. Harvey found it impossible to draw conclusions, thus making the Association a recognised fact and not a mere empty vessel which, when burst, make the most noise.—Yours, etc,

SYMPATHIZER.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

"JACK STRAW."

Vaudeville Theatre.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, April 3.

It is a device by no means unknown in the history of the drama to take the theme of a serious play and make the plot serve as the basis of a comedy. Here, for instance, is Mr. W. Somerset Maugham' a clever young writer, who by his "Lady Frederick,' if by nothing else, has proved his capacity as a dramatist. He takes Bulwer Lytton's play. "The Lady of Lyons," and using the main idea makes it farcical. Or it is possible that he may be thinking of "Ruy Blas," or "Don Cæsar de Bazan," or a host of other pieces in which the hero is either disguised as a valet or a valet is disguised as a hero. But we prefer to compare "Jack Straw" for a moment with "The Lady of Lyons" because what serves in the latter play as romance or melodrama is by a clever adaptation converted into the purely comic. There is the same notion of a woman showing overweening pride and being punished a couple of conspirators planning a revenge a man taken from a low rank of life and being presented to society as some unknown and aristocratic grandee. The vulgar Mrs. Parker-Jennings, who is extraordinarily rude to poor little Rosie Abbot, is here in the place of the Lyons heroine. The couple of conspirators are not rejected suitors, but two friends of the insulted little lady, Lady Wanley and Mr. Ambrose Holland. And Jack Straw, who stands for Lytton's romantic lover, as in the present instance a waiter at the Grand Babylon Hotel, and he masquerades—or, at all events, his friends think that he masquerades—as a long-lost Grand Duke of Pomerania. Mr. Maugham's piece being a comedy, and a very witty one, there is not much high-falutin about the hero. Jack Straw does not talk about "palaces lifting to eternal summer." On the contrary, with a keen eye to the main chance, he has a very comfortable time of it at the Parker-Jennings place in Cheshire, and falls in love with the daughter of the house, a charming girl, who is clearly no exponent of heredity, called Ethel.

When Mr. Charles Hawtrey appeared in the first act, disguised in a dreadful beard and with a servant's livery, a roar of contagious laughter rang through the house. Indeed, the first two acts were accompanied throughout by an agreeable ripple of merriment, which now and then burst into an uncontrollable guffaw. For Mr. Maugham's piece is decidedly funy, and as performed by Mr. Charles Hawtrey and Miss Lottie Venne, the first as Jack Straw, the second as the outrageous Mrs. Parker-Jennings, it vastly pleased the audience last night. There is a crispness about Mr. Maugham's dialogue, a freshness in his situations, a piquancy in his general method of handling his theme, which can appeal even to the oldest and most jaded playgoer. He has not got very much to tell us, but he tells it very agreeably, and he enjoys himself so much in the narration that he makes us enjoy ourselves also. He has a quick eye for the idiosyncrasies of character which stands him in good stead, and though his observation is by no means original—for, of course, such characters as he draws have been drawn a thousand times—it is, at all events, his own and is made from his own visual angle. In "Jack Straw," as we have already noted, he takes so old a theme as the servant posing as his master, and yet treats it so freshly that he arrests and retains our attention. The two conspirators, in their anger with Mrs. Parker-Jennings, induce Jack Straw (who has been carefully explained to us as a bit of a mistery) to appear as a Pomeranian Grand Duke, and in this disguise he acquits himself so well that he is riotously welcomed by the Parker-Jennings, who give a big garden party to all the county in his honour. Meanwhile he makes love to the pretty daughter, drinks his host's best champagne, and has what is described as a high old time. Then comes the moment when Lady Wanley and Ambrose Holland, who had led Jack Straw into the conspiracy, believe the joke has gone far enough. But Jack Straw refuses to budge. He knows a good thing when he sees it, and is no mood to leave his comfortable quarters, Even when the Pomeranian Ambassador, Count Adrian von Bremer, is introduced to him, he keeps up the disguise and discourses affably to him about his father and his grandfather. The fury of the Parker-Jennings when the truth is told to them passes all bounds. Mrs. Parker-Jennings is more incredibly rude than even in her wildest moments she had ever dared to be before. What is to be the issue? Jack Straw sticks like a limpet and refuses to be dislodged. Well, of course, the truth is that he has the best of reasons for keeping up his disguise. For, as everyone by this time has guessed, he actually is the real Pomeranian Grand Duke, who had been lost for years and who was known to have led a most erratic life on different Continents. Count von Bremer conveys to him a letter from his father welcoming him back to his natal soil and sanctioning his marriage with a young English girl. But the relatives of the girl are sternly warned never to try to cross the borders on pain of their lives. So once more and for the last time the luckless Parker-Jennings, who had passed through many social and moral earthquakes in the course of the three acts, are totally overwhelmed at the close.

It was a delightful little piece; full of genuine comedy, rather thin in idea, but cleverly worked out; a little tedious and prolonged in the third act, but excellent good fooling in Acts 1 and 2. Mr. Charles Hawtrey was in his element, and played admirably, while Miss Lottie Venne had a character in Mrs. Parker-Jennings which she could make utterly and entirely her own. The whole play, indeed, was taken very cleverly by artists who understood how to make the most out of the comic conditions. Mr. H. R. Hignett, Mr. Charles Maurice, Mr. Louis Goodrich, Miss Vane Featherston, all acted their parts with commendable ease and naturalness, while Miss Dagmar Wiehe looked very pretty and winsome as ever. The reception was in every sense favourable, as, indeed, the little drama deserved. For "Jack Straw" is a welcome addition to our contemporary stage on which its clever and promising author is to be congratulated.

It is not often that so interesting and diversified a programme is put forward as that which Madame Le Mar, with the aid of Mr. Hener Skene, carried through at this hall yesterday afternoon. These two artists have been associated before, and the first-named, the singer of the occasion, turned for most of her contributions to things rarely-heard or unfamiliar. It is a far cry, as regards style as well as period, from Caccini, Pergolesi, and Mozart, to Wagner, Hugo Wolf, and Dubussy. Yet Madame Le Mar, who chose examples from all these sources, contrived to bridge the interval with no small measure of skill. In the Wolf numbers, both grave and gay—the light-hearted "Ich hab' in Penna" representing the latter mood—she showed a decided sense of style, and her appreciation of the spirit and sentiment of each song was clearly apparent. But a singer might well possess style, intelligence, and musicianship without being able to do justice to the "Proses Lyriques" of Claude Debussy, which figure

in yesterday's programme, and Madame Le Mar's singing from memory of these forbiddingly difficult songs, four in number, must be accounted a remarkable feat of skill. In this highly characteristic examples the French composer, we understand, has supplied his own subject-matter, and the fact that he clothed his poetical fancies in prose enabled him to express himself musically with all the freedom and unconventionality of form which his peculiar idiom demands. It is quite possible that songs such as these gain upon a more intimate acquaintance. But it can hardly be said that they are grateful to sing, or that an artist less accomplished than Madame Le Mar would be wise to attempt them. Mr. Hener Skene's piano solos ranged from Rameau and Scarlatti to Chopin, and, when in a delicate mood, he pleased his hearers not a little. He also undertook all his companion's accompaniments, but his playing of some of these was a trifle colourless.

A tour de force is justified, roughly speaking, when it succeeds in spite of itself, and therefore Mr. Charles Bennett may rightly plume himself upon having accomplished at his recital in this hall last night what none has done better since the days of Mr. Georg Henschel—that is successfully accompanied upon the pianoforte the songs he himself sang. In the case of Mr. Bennett, as of his eminent predecessor, there is no occasion to remark upon the admirable quality of his pianoforte playing considering that he is a singer or to declare that he sings well for a pianist. Mr. Bennett is evidently a thorough musician, and that is enough and in his programme he showed a fine versatility. It was a genuine pleasure to see the name of Franz once more upon a concert scheme and to hear the group of seven beautiful songs by the old blind organist of Halle, for Franz, in spite of modern neglect, is yet one of the great masters of song. Mr. Bennett sang his "Selige Nacht," "Mocht' vissen," and "Abends"—lovely songs all of them—with excellent feeling and expression, but was even better suited by the fiery "Verlass mich night," Schumann's Der Hidalgo," and Ambroise Thomas's "Air du Tambour Major" from "Le Caid," merely because the slight roughness of his voice is better adapted to the expression of energetic than sentimental music. For this reason too Brahms's "Wie Melodien," taken much too rapidly, by the way, was not so successful as "Verrath." But it was a most interesting recital, and Mr. Charles Bennett testified by his great skill as accompanist as well as by his artistic singing that the two arts may easily be combined by one person who is at once sufficiently a musician and an artist. The audience was large and enthusiastic, and evinced warm approval of the concert-giver's efforts.

Miss Gertrude Kingston gave the first of her two lectures on "The Prejudice of the English Public against the Drama," in the lecture Hall, 20 Hanover-square, W., yesterday afternoon. From the era of the Reformation, she said, down to Victorian times, there had been a struggle between the drama and the public, with halcyon intervals, when the appearance of some great dramatic genius broke down the prejudice. In 1572, in Queen Elizabeth's reign, the Rogues and Vagabonds Act made necessary by the closing of the monasteries by Henry VIII., was brought to apply to strolling players, who had to have a license from two magistrates if they desired to appear outside of their own countries. Then there was the Puritan abolition of the theatres in 1647, and the subsequent surreptitious performances under the guise of opera at Holland House during the Commonwealth. The players, curiously enough, finding their occupation gone, fought for the King against Cromwell, thus deserving subsequent Royal countenance. In Charles II.'s time French women players were brought over by Henrietta Maria, and their reception must have been a mixed one, as some authorities declare they were hooted, hissed, and pelted, and others that they met with encouragement. About 1668 there was also a school of acting, "The Nursery for Players," in which d' Avenant and Killigrew took part. After the Restoration the subjection of the playhouse to the Sovereign left it at the mercy of his caprice, and theatres were liable to be closed for some conflict between a nobleman and a particular actor. Miss Kingston's second lecture will be delivered on Tuesday next. She will take the Georgian period and the institution of the censorship.

EARL AND RECTOR.

A friendly settlement was arrived at in an appeal arising out of the suit Earl of Lanesborough and others v. Dixon.

Mr. Lush, K.C., stated that the late Earl of Lanesborough made certain gifts, according to the defendant, to the defendant, who was rector of the parish in Leicestershire where the Earl lived, on the understanding that the matter should be kept private and not be divulged outside the four walls of the room where they were met. After the Earl's death the defendant felt that this condition was so binding upon him that he declined to tell the executors when they made payment to him anything about the gifts. He wrote to the present Earl, however, saying that when the proper time came he would tell. Thereupon the executors brought action to recover £3,100. The first gift of £2,000 was really statute barred, but the defendant stated in the witness-box that that plea had been raised without his knowledge, and that he desire to withdraw it. Mr. Justice Ridley directed the jury in a way in which he (Mr. Lush) was going to contend was not correct, and the jury found a verdict for the defendant for the £2,000 and for the executors for the balance of £1,100. This appeal was set down with a view to having he verdict set aside on the ground of misdirection, because the judge said a claim was being made against the estate of a deceased man, which was not the case. Mr. Dixon did not desire more than to set aside a verdict which he considered ought not to have been pronounced, because it might be thought to reflect upon the accuracy of his statement in the witness-box. There was actually no evidence against him in that respect. What he now asked was that the Court would consent to the setting aside of the verdict and judgment, Mr. Dixon agreeing to pay £1,200 to the executors, and no costs to be allowed on either side either in the action or the appeal Mr. Bankes would doubtless say that no sort of imputation was made upon Mr. Dixon, whose main object was to clear himself of any suggestion that his evidence was not correct.

Mr. J. Eldon Bankes, K.C., for the executors, said the matter was eminently one which ought to be settled. The late Earl and the defendant were on very good terms, and the executors desired to do anything they could to maintain the good feeling, and as the defendant was prepared to pay £1,200 they were willing to accept it, and did not desire the verdict and judgment to stand. Of course if there had been any imputation against the defendant it should be, and was, unreservedly withdrawn.

On the suggestion of the Master of the Rolls this application was treated as a compromise of the appeal, and accordingly the verdict and judgment were set aside, no costs on either side, here or below.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says:—"It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet, Bath and Nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Deliciately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

BY

GENERAL SIR A. HUNTER, K.C.B.,
D. S. O., COMMANDING.

Head-Quarters, Mahableshwar, 17th April.

The following appointments are made with the approval of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India:—102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.—Major R. M. Betham, 2nd-in-Command, to be Commandant, and Major F. R. E. Lock, 2nd Double Company Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Brevet-Colonel G. W. Mitchell, vacated. Dated 11th April.

113th Infantry.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. M. Reed, 2nd-in-Command, to be Commandant, vice Brevet-Colonel G. S. Hogge, vacated. Dated 11th March.

The following appointments are made—15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis)—Major H. M. Johnstone, 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, and Major E. de V. Wintle, pro tem, 2nd Squadron Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, during the absence on leave of Brevet-Colonel D. G. L. Shaw, or until further orders. Dated 17th March.

1st Brahmans.—Major N. A. H. Budd, 2nd,-in-Command, to officiate as Commandent, and Major W. B Douglas, pro tem, 2nd Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, during the absence on leave of Colonel H. F. Loch, or until further orders. Dated 13th March.

87th Punjabis.—Captain A. C. Gabbett, pro tem, 4th Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, during the absence on leave of Major R. J. R. Brown, or until further orders. Dated 16th March.

91st Punjabis (Light Infantry).—Major A. B. Murray, pro tem, 3rd Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, during the absence on leave of Major A. H. Williams and Major C. Barnett, or until further orders. Dated 18th March.

94th Russell's Infantry.—Major F. F. Major, 2nd Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Comnand, during the absence on leave of Major R. G. Burton, or until further orders. Dated 25th March.

105th Mahrata Light Infantry.—Major E. R. I. Chitty, 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, and Major C. H. C. Grace, 2nd Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, during the absence on leave of Colonel A. Beale, or until further orders. Dated 14th March.

110th Mahratta Light Infantry.—Major T. X. Britten, 2nd Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, during the absence on leave of Major H. C. B. Dann, or until further orders. Dated 4th March.

117th Mahrattas.—Major A. W. Raven, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, during the absence on leave of Major H. K. MacGeorge, or until futher orders. Dated 24th March.

125th Napier's Rifles.—Captain F. P. C. Keily, Double Company Officer, to be pro tem. 4th Double Company Commander, vice Captain V. de V. Hunt, seconded. Dated 6th September.

Captain V. de V. Hunt, 4th Double Company Commander, to be pro tem, 3rd Double Company Commander, but to remain seconded; Captain F. P. C. Keily, pro tem, 4th Double Company Commander, to be pro tem, 3rd Double Company Commander; and Captain T. C. Burke, Double Company Officer, to be pro tem, 4th Double Company Commander, vice Major C. B. L. Clery, seconded. Dated 1st October.

Captain T. C. Burke, pro tem, 4th Double Company Commander, to be pro tem, 3rd Double Company Commander, and Lieutenant L. G. B. Harrison, to be pro tem 4th Double Company Commander, vice Captain F. P. C. Keily, seconded. Dated 3rd February.

129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.—Major A. E. Hatch, 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, and Major H. P. E. Parker, 2nd Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, during the absence on leave of Colonel C. H. U. Price, D. S. O., or until further orders. Dated 1st November, 1907.

The second class for 1908 at the Central Signalling School, Poona, for British Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers will assemble on the 15th August.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 23.

Colonel C. V. R. Williamson, Divisional Supply Officer, Peshawar Division, is transferred to the Mhow Division as Divisional Supply Officer of that Division.

Major General Fasken, Commanding Bannu Brigade, is granted six months' combined leave.

Colonel H. P. Leach, Royal Engineers, is placed on retired pay from 14th April.

Sanction has been given for the employment of Captain C. C. Macnamara, 1st Battallion, Royal Irish Rifles, with the Egyptian Army.

Major G. G. Lang, West Yorkshire Regiment, is posted to the 1st Battalion of that regiment on promotion.

The retirement from the service of Colonel E. Blunt, Royal Engineers, from 2nd April is approved.

Approval has been given to the retirement of Major A. R. Knox, 64th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

Lieutenant G. K. Gregson, Royal Field Artillary, is posted to the 76th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Bangalore, and embarks for India on the 8th May.

Lieutenant Vines, Royal Garrison Artillery, is appointed to the Ordnance Department and posted to Allahabad.

Major Austin, Royal Engineers, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General, Chief of Staff's Division, is granted eight months' leave out of India.

TINNEVELLY RIOTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 23.

T. R. Shinkara Narayana Pillay, Manager of the National Emporium, one of the accused in the Tinnevelly riots case, who had absconded, appeared before the Magistrate and surrendered himself. A proclamation had been issued by the Court against this accused, and his moveable property was attached; but accused having appeared within the period of the proclamation, T. V. Krishnasawmy Iyer put in a petition for the restoration of the property attached. The Magistrate passed orders as prayed for. Accused was remanded to appear before the Additional District Magistrate, before whom the Tinnevelly riot cases are pending, for orders.

FATHER LAFONT.

Condition Greatly Improved.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 23.

Father Lafont's condition has greatly improved. The doctor has advised his removal to the Darjeeling sanitarium.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF BOMBAY.

The Abolition of the Love Grove Nuisance.

IV.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Although His Excellency has not, in so many words, invited public opinion on this unsavoury subject, nearly every public body consulted, and all private servants who have volunteered advice, have inveighed in unmeasured terms at the continuance of this gigantic nuisance, and have suggested schemes, more or less practicable, for its speedy removal. On its removal, in point of fact, depends what area of land east and north-east of Hornby Vellard will be sanitarily habitable. It is passing strange that the Municipal Commissioner and his Executive Engineer both pass the problem by—except that the latter, at the outset of his report to the former, writes airily as follows:

"In returning yours of 14th December, 1907, I have the honour to remark, following the grouping given in para. 10, that (1) the laying out of residential areas in the northern portions of the Island will not meet the conditions required by the wealthier portions of the community. They are upon a relatively low level and far from the sea, shut in by the Worlee range of hills; receive the smells from the sewer outfall when the wind is from the West and South-west, the smoke from the mills when the wind is south or South-east or East, and the smells from the Dharavi Tanneries when from the North.

"The district may be improved and rendered healthy, but will remain subject to the foregoing conditions which interfere with the amenities of the situation."

Bombay citizens expect something more to the purpose from their local Sanitary ngineer—from their Municipal Commissioner. The Executive Engineer (for whose achievements in other directions I have great admiration, and for whose high character and reputation I entertain great respect, admits, as you see, that "The district" (East and north-east of the Pumping Station) "may be improved and rendered healthy"; but why should he announce, *ex-cathedra*, that it "will remain subject to the foregoing (*i. e.* the abominally unsanitary) conditions which interfere with the amenities of the situation"? "With the amenities" is a truly delicious phrase! Has the Municipal Executive Engineer nothing to suggest? *Thoba*! *Thoba*! Tell this not in Gath of George Street, Westminster!

It is the duty of these two highly paid Municipal officers, for their sins (of omission, which are not few) and in pursuit of their salaries (which are not too high), to visit Love Grove Pumping Station frequently, to sniff sewage insalubrious odours. Can it be that the foul fumes fuse their brains—fuddle, as it were, their powerful intellects—and paralyse their energies? I wonder!

The able Health Officer, on the other hand, evidently sniffs—as did poor Doctor Hewlett—to some purpose! He delivers himself emphatically (as follows) on this crucial question. What he says is so true, so wise, that I am certain he has studied Major Tulloch's report, which his two colleagues aforesaid certainly have not! I need not apologize for quoting Dr. Turner at length, for he has evidently mastered the Water Supply problem also.—

"But no scheme for improving any city, more especially Bombay, can be complete unless it deals more intimately with the conditions existing. Schemes carried out on the lines suggested by His Excellency's letter will develop the city by widening the streets, improving communications and enlarging its area and naturally increasing its prosperity and population. This will mean greater demand for water, better and more extensive drainage and more modern sanitary methods for the disposal of refuse and waste materials. Public baths, recreation grounds and amusements for the people are part and parcel of any modern Municipal administration, and scope for those should not be overlooked.

Any system for the improvement of Bombay must include a consideration as to how to dispose of its sewage and refuse and the future extension of the city northwards. The whole of the sewage at present is discharged into the sea at Love Grove Pumping Station. It is proposed to increase the pumping power, deepen the well and make detrious chambers and enlarge the area included in the Pumping Station at a cost of Rs. 9 to 10 lakhs, to deal with 90 millions of gallons of sewage daily in the monsoon and 55 to 60 millions daily in the dry weather. This does not include the extension to the north of the city or about one-fourth of the whole Island.

The sewage outfall is in the centre of the western foreshore and the windward of the whole city.

The sewage arrives at Love Grove in such a condition that even the fish cannot eat it. The population of Bombay is about 10,00,000 and rapidly increasing. The tendency is to extend in a northerly direction. The systems of sewers, however, are all laid with a fall to Love Grove.

There is a foreshore from Mahaluxmi Temple to Mahim Causeway of 5 miles facing west, practically unbuilt upon and valueless for building purposes at present.

There are about 200 acres of land to the east of Hornby Vellard suitable for easy reclamation if the outfall and the sewage was removed which would form a magnificent city park, recreation ground, or for building.

The refuse loading siding at Mahaluxmi could gradually be done away with by providing incinerators or sidings and depots to destroy or remove the refuse direct from where it is collected in the city.

The question of the sewage outfall is an old and much talked of one. Some say that the outfall should have been at Colaba but in spite of the favourable tides at Colaba Point, it is doubtful whether had the sewage been discharged into the sea at Colaba Point, Back Bay, Colaba, and the harbour would not have felt the same inconvenience that the Hornby Vellard, Cumballa Hill and Malabar Hill and Mahaluxmi and the western foreshore suffer from now.

We are face to face with a deficient water supply and deficient sewage system. The extension of the city is certain. The question of the water supply and sewage system is before the Corporation. A constant supply of water up to 40 gallons per head per day is necessary. The rapid increase in the number of water closets in the city as modern sanitation is pushed forward, a large volume of sewage from the several parts of the city and from those which will soon be sewered and built upon and connected with sewers, means an increase in the sewage discharged at Love Grove and less chance of having the outfall removed in the future.

It is too late to consider a better outfall and by using the present Shone system and the existing pumps at Love Grove to lift the sewage at different places at a lesser height into a main sewer and so convey it to Deonar and there to treat it in septic tanks and filter beds and utilise the effluent on the reclaimed land by growing crops and discharging it into the sea north of Trombay. This is an engineering question, but glancing at the map of Bombay in the report of the Port Trust, the site of Love Grove in the centre of the Island, its relation to the rest of the city will strike any observer of the unsuitability of the site for the discharge of all the present and all the future sewage of the Island of Bombay. The artificial height to which the sewage has to be forced by the Shone system and afterwards to gravitate to a well before it can be lifted into the sea is surely not sound engineering. The fault is not of to-day; but would it not be wiser to pause and consider whether the outfall at Deonar is not the proper one, before drawing up any scheme for the extension of the City and before embarking on an outlay of Rs. 10,00,000 on new pumps which will not deal with the whole Island. The direction of the new sewers in the north of the Island is surely away from the centre of the city, rather than towards it."

But why does the learned Doctor say that "it is too late to consider a better outfall"? Why, he actually describes Major Tulloch's "better outfall," and recommends it a few lines lower down! Sure 'tis never too late even for a Corporation to mend!

I gladly avail myself at this point in the discussion, of the solid statistics published by Dr. Katrak in his pamphlet on "The duplication of the Tansa Main," which brings the facts and faults of the existing (so called) Sewerage system of Bombay up-to-date, and also tells us what other stink-pots the City Fathers are preparing to discharge upon the patient polls of poor Bombay citizens.

Doctor Katrak takes the population of the city and Island to be—according to the Municipal Census of 1906—977,822. This is near enough for our purpose, though the population at this moment is probably nearer 1,100,000. This population the Doctor shows to be "divided up" as follows:

"For the purposes of these notes, it is necessary to show the population in the sub districts separately in case of D. F. and G. Wards only:—

A. Ward.				62,822
B. Ward.				1,53,793
C. Ward.				1,98,987
D. Ward.	Khetwady	33,579		
	Girgaum	28,449		
	Chowpaty	13,033		1,12,396
	Walkeshwar ...	12,685		
	Mahaluxmi	24,650		
E. Ward.				2,23,458
F. Ward.	Parel	46,960		
	Sivri	15,985		93,460
	Sion	30,515		
G. Ward.	Mahim	31,178		
	Worli	69,488		1,00,666
Docks, Harbour, Railway, &c.,				32,240
			Total ...	9,77,822

With the exception of the whole of the districts of Sion, Mahim and Walkeshwar and of one-third of each of the districts of Worli and Mahaluxmi, the sewage of the whole of the city finds it way at present to the Love Grove Pumping Station. Thus the area, the sewage from which now flows to the pumping station, comprises a population of about 872,064 persons, while the sewage of about 105,758 individuals does not at present drain to that station.

Of the unsewered districts, given above, the districts of Sion, Mahim and Worli are situated in what is called 'the northern part of the Island. The question, whether or not the sewage of 'the northern part of the Island' should flow to a new pumping station in the north and thence discharge into the sea by a separate outfall at Worli Point as recommended by Mr. Crimp, is being enquired into by a Committee of the Corporation and is still undecided. If it were decided to have a separate outfall for the sewage of the northern part, the conclusions arrived at, and the arguments advanced in these notes would be further substantiated, as the station at Love Grove would be thereby relieved, for all times, of the sewage of the above districts.

I have, however, for the present purpose assumed that the whole of the sewage of the City will be brought down to the Love Grove Pumping Station.

This assumption allows for all possible contingencies, some of which will perhaps never arise. For instance there are already proposals before the Corporation for draining the sewage of the villages of Wadala, Gowari and Khara on to a sewage farm, after treating it in a septic tank; and also for discharging the sewage of the Dharavi village, together with the sewage of the tanneries, into the Mahim Bay after precipitation into tanks. These proposals of our Executive have been supported and recommended by our Consulting Engineers, and it is likely that they will be adopted. Further, if the works carried out at Wadala, Gowari and Khara prove successful, it is possible that the same arrangements might be extended to other similar outlying places in the city, and thus the sewage of these sub-districts would never have to be pumped at Love Grove. As regards Malabar Hill sub-district No. 1, it is already an accomplished fact. The works have already been sanctioned and are now almost complete by this time, and the sewage after being treated biologically, will be discharged into the sea, to the west of the Malabar Hill."

Behold stink-pots already discharged "biologically," or to be emptied—on Malabar Hill, Wadala, Gowari, Khara, Dharavi, and Mahim the Beautiful!

And, now behold the row of stink-pots ready filled by the Corporation's Consulting Engineers, which the City Fathers contemplate discharging at Love Grove, with the apparent desire of increasing the stench and poisonous vapours. God help poor "Urbs prima in Indis" if they have their wicked way! Dr. Katrak continues:

"It is necessary now to briefly refer here to the recommendations made by the Consulting Engineers for the additions and alterations at the Love Grove Pumping Station to relieve the present surcharging of the sewers.

At present there are four Worthington Pumps at Love Grove, each capable of lifting 15 million gallons per day. Unfortunately, owing to the level of the sump of the pumps being the same as the level of the invert of the main avoid sewer, it is not possible to pump the sewage below a certain height above the sumps, varying from 2'-6" to 3'-6" according to the number of engines at work, and thus the sewer never gets a free discharge.

According to the recommendations of Messrs. Taylor and Strachan, which have been approved of by the Corporation, there will be four new additional pumps of a new type, each capable of lifting 15 million gallons per day. The old pumps will also be retained and will be brought into requisition only when the sewage rises to more than 5'-6" above the invert of the sewer, in which case the sewage will overflow a weir and fall into the sump of the old engines. It is also suggested that, of the four new and the four old engines, one of each may be taken as in reserve. We shall, therefore, have an effective pumping power, capable of lifting 90 million gallons per day."

'What the d—' dickens does the old idiot mean?' will no doubt cry the Corporators and Consulting Engineers together. 'Does the fool mean to say that we must not increase our pumping power?! Nay! This old fool means nothing so foolish! Get out your "four new additional pumps of a new type,' by all means—they will be mighty useful, as I'll show you presently. Meantime I counsel you, in the words of Kane O'Hara in his play "Midas" (Act I Scene 4):—

"Pray, go'dies, please to moderate the rancour of your tongue;
Why flash those sparks of fury from your eyes?
Remember, when the judgment's weak the prejudice is strong."

Hearken to an old fool—most potent, grave, and reverend signors—who, when he was a younger fool in 1872-1873 (thirty-five years ago! alack-a-day!) when some of you were not born and most of you were being insufficiently birched at school, did, out of sheer (what Anglo-Indians call) *shok*, visit and study on the spot the various sewage disposal works on the Continent (including the "Shone"), the London outfall works at Abbey Mills, General Scott's Sewage Farm and Sewage Cement Factory at Ealing, the Croydon Sewage Farm—in a word, all then existent. Twenty years later, this old fool was enabled to study the sewage works of Ongar, Ranford, Brentwood, and Chelmsford (1892 to 1894). Yet nine years later, having become a mere *Diable boiteux*, he inspected the Sewage Works of Eastbourne, and Kingbury, of Royal Richmond-on-Thames, and umbrageous Kew. At his flat in Terminus Road, Kew Gardens, he was within 500 yards of the Sewage Pumping Station (equipped with the same pumps, from the same makers as at Love Grove). Of course he made many visits to the place in a Bath chair. What was his surprise to find—*first*—that there was no stink worth mentioning in the pump room, unless you purposly held you head over the well; second, that the sewage after being lifted flowed into several large settling filters or tanks filled with sand, gravel and charcoal, whence the effluent water flowed away so innocuous that it was permitted to discharge into the Thames just above the point at which the great Chelsea Water Works draw the drinking water of suburban London! The said tanks (or filters), I may mention, were filled to within a few feet of their rims with filtering material, and on their surface grew lush Italian Rye and Guinea Grass. All around the Pumping Station extends the favourite and salubrious parish of "The Priory" where the death rate is nearly as low as at Eastbourne. Some of the effluent water, I may add, is bought by a market gardener who grows celery, cucumbers, and melons in a long strip of land extending south-eastward towards Mortlake. He assured me that, though he paid highly for the water, it paid him well, his stuff commanding a high price at Covent Garden market, and he said he would take all the effluent from the settling beds, but that the ground levels are not favourable for further irrigation. This sketch of Kew Sewage Pumping Station (which resembles most others now working in England) will illustrate what I propose for Bombay. From 1860 to 1880, or even later, the science of Sewage Utilization was in its infancy. Had my friend Major Tulloch then seen or heard tell of such a work as that to be now seen at Kew, he would not, of course, have proposed a high level sewer from Love Grove to Coorla or Deonar (as Dr. Turner proposes), the cost of which was enough to choke off the Corporation then, and is enough to do so even now. He would have proposed what I now propose, *viz.* a series of settling tanks or reservoirs, terracing one below the other or run level to rim—it is immaterial which if the sewage be discharged on the surface of the first recipient tier of tanks, and rise upward so as to overflow into the next tier by apertures above and below, alternately, in the party walls. The thus purified and deodorized effluent would then serve to irrigate the Peoples' Park of 444 acres, reclaimed 12 to 16 feet with Town sweepings,—where the Race course now is,—converting it from a seething dung heap into such a spacious Park as no city in the world possesses. No "septics" needed: No "biological" or other treatment necessary; with the minimum of cost, and no stench whatever! What better plan could be devised?

The existing pumps, supplemented by another set—and yet another set kept in reserve—will keep the subsoil drained. The old open main Drain, so long the curse of Bombay, might be converted into a broad circular canal 5 feet deep and (say) 30 yards wide, surrounding the Peoples' Park, wherein storm waters would collect during the monsoon. This canal could, of course, be kept brimful from time to time: during the dry season by the effluent water from the settling tanks.

Let another Pumping Station, with two of the new pumps ordered, be erected at Coorla or Deonar (Coorla would be the better, because of its proximity to the Municipal Sewage or Town sweeping Farm). Let all the sewage from the Fort, Docks, Mazagon, Sewri, Sion, Mahim, and Dharavi be carried by underground sewers of ovoid form to that Pumping Station. Giving these sewers quite a considerable slope, there would still be but little lift necessary at Coorla or Deonar, nor need the settling tanks be deep—only capacious. Dr. Khatrak seems to calculate that there is at present a resident population in these localities of about 200,000 souls, and that it will increase in the near future to about 650,000. For my own part, I should prefer to estimate for 1 million souls (if the area be made accessible from south to north) within ten years. The present population of the other Wards west (let us say) of Parel Road, is about 775,000 to 800,000 and this will not increase much more than (say) 10 per cent, because there is insufficient space. All the sewage of these wards D.E. F. and of Worli must, of course, be carried to Love Grove to be pumped up and deodorized, as I have suggested above.

Engineering experts will (I am afraid) report that with these two Pumping Stations, the subsoil all over the Island will be sucked fairly dry during 7 months of the year, to the great benefit of the city's health.

But, for heavens' sake, let the Municipality refrain from discharging any sewage from Dharavi (or elsewhere) "after precipitation into tanks, into Mahim Bay"! Let not the vandal's or the land grabber's hand meddle with Mahim the Beautiful! I shall have much to say on this point when we come at last to Mahim Woods.

I can testify to the care taken at Love Grove by the engineers in charge to minimize the stench, which is not nearly so bad inside the Pump House as outside of it. But there are many little preventives used in England which are not provided at Love Grove, where they are much more needed because of the climate. In my next letter I propose to summarize the advice tendered in other respects, beginning at Tommy Land (Colaba) and working northward.—Yours, &c.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD.

Mahim April 21.

For some time past the Bengali population of Chandernagore has been seething with discontent which culminated in the attempt upon the life of the Mayor of Chandernagore on the night of Saturday before last, says a Calcutta correspondent of the "Pioneer." Chandernagore Bengalis, who outnumber Europeans there by hundreds, are desirous of having a large voice in the administration of the town, and the latest move on their part is to have one of their number elected Mayor. Each attempt on their part to hold a Swaraj meeting has been frustrated by the Mayor who has absolutely forbidden meetings of any sort. However, the Bengalis becoming more determined on Friday last, about a hundred assembled on the Strand and marched in a body intending to hold a meeting, at any price. Mr. Tardwel, the Mayor, ordered all hands by policemen, armed with muskets, to turn out, and as the Bengalis refused to disperse he ordered the men to fix bayonets and charge the crowd. The Bengalis fled in all directions. Some ran down the river bank and finding their flight checked by the river did not hesitate to jump in. The occurrence took place opposite the prison where the youthful Bengali, Nogendra Nath Bose, is imprisoned, having been arrested in connection with the bomb outrage.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

The Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. R. M. A. Branson, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Advocate General, Bombay, with effect from the date of the Honourable Mr. Basil Scott vacating the appointment, pending further orders.

Mr. J. T. Turner, Vice-Principal, Rajkumar College, Rajkot, is to act as Principal during the absence on leave of Mr. C. J. W. Mayne, pending further orders.

Capt E. F. G. Tucker, I.M.S., to act as a Police Surgeon and Surgeon to the Coroner, Bombay, in addition to his own duties as Presidency Surgeon, Second District, vice Dr. S. A. Powell, B.A., M.B., M.Ch., proceeding on leave.

Mr. C. G. Henderson, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Ahmedabad, is allowed privilege leave for three months in combination with three months' special leave on urgent private affairs from 9th April 1908.

Mr. W. F. D. Fisher is to be Divisional Forest Officer, Belgaum, vice Mr. O. H. L Napier proceeding on leave.

Mr. W. E. Copleston, on return from leave, is to be Divisional Forest Officer, S. D., Kanara.

Mr. C. S. Campbell, I. C. S., to be Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies, Bombay Presidency.

Mr. C. S. Campbell, I. C. S., Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for four months.

Mr. J. R. Martin, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, Sukkur, is granted such privilege leave as may be due to him on the date of relief in combination with special leave on urgent private affairs for such period as will bring the combined period of absence up to six months.

Mr. K. Hewlett, M.R.C.V.S., is to be Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency, vice Major F. Joslen, F.R.C.V.S.

Dr. Noshirvan Gustasp, Ph.D., is to do duty as Divisional Forest Officer, Central Thana, in addition to his own duties, vice Mr. C. E. L. Gilbert proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. J. Sladen, B.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S., to be Collector of Karachi, vice Mr. H. C. Mules, M.V.O., proceeding on leave.

Mr. J. H. E. Tupper, B.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S., to act as Collector of Ahmedabad and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Ahmedabad District, in addition to his own duties, as a temporary measure, pending further orders.

Major F. Joslen, F. R. C. V. S., to be Principal, Bombay Veterinary College, vice Lieutenant-Colonel J. Frodie Mills, M. R. C. V. S., retired.

The following appointments during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Dimmock, M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P., M. D. (Dur.), I. M. S., are made: Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. L. Meyer, M. D., B. S, (London), I. M. S., to act as Principal, Grant Medical College, in addition to his own duties. Major S. Evans, M. B., I. M. S., to act as Professor of Midwifery, Grant Medical College.

The following appointments as a temporary measure are vice Dr. S. A. Powell, B.A., M B., MCh., proceeding on leave, pending futher orders:—Captain E. F. G. Tucker, I. M. S., to act as Professor of Biology, Grant Medical College, in addition to his own duties. Major S. Evans, M.B., I. M. S., to act as Professor of Botany Grant Medical College, in addition to his own duties.

During the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel H P Dimmock, M R C S, L R C P, M D (Dub), I M S, or pending further orders:—

Lieutenant-Colonel L F Childe, M B, I M S, will act as Senior Medical Officer, J J Hospital, in addition to his own duties. Major S Evans, M B, I M S, as Obstetric Physician, J J Hospital, and in charge Bai Motlibai and Sir D M Petit Hospitals, Captain E C G Maddock, M D, I M S, as Assistant Surgeon to the David Sassoon Hospital and Assistant to the Civil Surgeon Poona. Assistant Surgeon W E Kirkpatrick as Civil Surgeon, Karwar, as a temporary measure.

G. I. P. INSTITUTE.

Fancy Dress Ball.

The G. I. P. Railway Mechanics' Institute Masked Fancy Dress Ball, advertized yesterday, to k place on the grounds of the Institute at Parel, which were very beautifully laid out and brilliantly illuminated with electric lights for the occasion. The ball proved a great success. Many of the costumes were original and interesting. Among the dresses that attracted attention was that of a Parsee lady of modern times, adopted by Mrs. Paterson. Among gentlemen's costumes, a G. I. P. R. Railway poster, including a signal box put on by Mr. Cook, attracted great attention.

The floor was in capital condition, and lovers of dancing footed it till a late hour this morning. The management are to be congratulated on the huge success of the event. Mr. Harrison, the Secretary, deserves the greatest praise for his indefatigable labour.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Nice:—"The health of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain continues to show gratifying improvement. He is now able to take daily walks of considerable length, and to-day walked quite vigorously along the Boulevard du Midi for fully a mile."

THE "C. and M. Gazette" understands that the proposals for the construction of a line of railway from Jhind to Panipat and of another line from Kharpur to Chachran on the Indus are still under consideration with the Government of India. In connection with the former it is understood that the Government of India is prepared to allow the Jhind Durbar to contribute the money, notwithstanding that certain portions of the proposed line lies within British territory, on condition that the Government of India shall have the right of pre-emption in case the Durbar should at any time desire to transfer the proprietorship of the Line. The matter is now before the Government of the Punjab. With regard to the other line the Nawab of Bahawalpur has expressed his willingness to supply the necessary capital, but asks that the terms for the working of the line by the North-West Railway should be as favourable as possible. This question is now under the consideration of the Government of India, and there appears no reason to suppose that the terms to be imposed will be in any way onerous.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful or as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot: 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

MR. LUXENBURG HOME.

His Experiences in a Russian Prison.

Mr. Luxenburg, the London merchant who was arrested in Odessa and imprisoned for a fortnight, until the intervention of the British Foregin Office brought about his release, arrived in England a fortnight go. The harassing experiences of the last three weeks have told on his health, hitherto robust, and both mentally and bodily Mr. Luxenburg has been severely tried.

In an interview with one of our representatives, Mr. Luxenburg described his treatment by the Russian police and his experiences in the Odessa prison. In the first place, Mr. Luxenburg, who was travelling with samples of boots, was stopped on the frontier owing to the authorities suspecting him of being in possession of three packages supposed to contain revolutionary pamphlets. The packages did not belong to Mr. Luxenburg, and, as afterwards appeared, they were simply ordinary luggage. Mr. Luxenburg went on to Odessa, where he arrived on March 5, and for three days was allowed to go about his own affairs. What follows may be related in his own words:—

A TELEGRAM TRICK.

"At half-past one o'clock on Sunday morning (March 8) I heard a knock at my bed-room door. 'Who is it?' I asked. 'A telegram,' was the reply. I thought it funny that a telegram should be delivered at that hour on a Sunday morning, as my London office was closed at one o'clock on Saturday afternoon. I thought, however, that it might be from my wife, so I got up and opened the door. A police-inspector and four men fully armed, along with two watchmen, rushed in. The officer who appeared to be trembling, said he had got orders to search my room and arrest me. He would give no explanation.

"I sat in a corner, with an armed policeman standing over me until they had gone through all my papers. They even broke up the sofa, to

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEWSPAPER RETURNS.

Alleged Extensive Frauds.

At Dartford, Bert Redway, wholesale newsagent, of High-street, Erith, was charged on remand with obtaining money by false pretences from the proprietors of the "Morning Leader" by sending to them as "returns" (or unsold copies) newspapers which he had obtained from waste-paper dealers as waste-paper.

Lazarus Moss (alias Lazarus Falk, of Cephas-street, Cambridge-road, E.) and like Moss, his son (alias Isaac Falk, of Grafton-street, Mile-end), waste-paper dealers, were charged with aiding and abetting.

Mr. R. D. Muir (instructed by Mr. Poole, of Messrs. Lewis and Lewis), on behalf of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, appeared to prosecute.

Mr. George Clinch, solicitor, appeared for the defendant Redway; and Mr. Tuffee, solicitor, of Dartford, for the other defendants.

Mr. Muir stated that the last-named defendants (Falk) carried on business in the name of Moss. He proposed to charge them as principals, with aiding and abetting Redway, and also with a common law charge of conspiracy to defraud newspaper proprietors in general with Redway. Counsel added that when it was plain that Lazarus Moss was the source of Redway's supply, statements were taken from him and his son for the purpose of enabling them to state what their relations with Redway were. Lazarus Moss stated that his dealings with Redway were as a waste-paper merchant only, and if that were true, it would be important in the prosecution of Redway to show that he received the paper as waste and sold it as "returns." But when Redway was before the Court on Friday all the witnesses in his employ agreed that the newspapers were delivered tied up inquiries, which would not be necessary in the case of waste-paper, and that documents were presented when the papers arrived which showed that they were made out at so many quires of penny papers and so many halfpenny papers.

WHOLESALE BUSINESS.

It then became clear that the statements made by the defendants were false, and a warrant was obtained, and they were arrested on Saturday night at the conclusion of the Jewish Sabbath. Upon Lazarus Moss were found a number of documents, torn up in his pocket, apparently ready for destruction. These documents indicated perfectly clearly that they were carrying on a wholesale business—not merely with Redway, but with other people—in the fraudulent sale of false newspaper returns.

Detective-sergeant Tappenden, of New Scotland yard, proved the taking of the statements of Lazarus and Isaac Moss on Thursday. Lazarus said that his son was recommended to Redway as a person who would buy waste-paper. His first transaction with Redway was to sell him 4cwt or 5cwt of waste-paper at 6s. per cwt last August. He had supplied Redway with waste-paper every three weeks since—both white and coloured. By "white" he meant newspapers such as the "Daily Chronicle" or "Morning Leader."

Lazarus said he paid 3s or 4s per cwt for mixed paper, and Redway gave him 6s per cwt. Redway had never asked him for any particular newspaper. He kept no account books. Witness stated that it was a small private house, and the upper room appeared to have been used very extensively for sorting papers. There were newspapers tied up in bundles—"Daily Telegraphs, "Daily Chronicles," "Morning Leaders," and "Stars," both white and pink.

DEFENDANTS IN TEARS.

During this evidence the two defendants Moss broke down and wept, and were accommodated with eats in court.

Isaac Moss's statement, which was read, was to the effect that he and his father and brother Henry made £3 or £4 a week between them. Redway would not have the "Daily Mirror" because the paper was slightly coloured. He stated that when he was single he used to go in for boxing both in London and the country, and that was how he got his home together in Grafton-street.

When charged Ike Moss said, "I don't know what you mean. It is a fraud." Lazarus said, "I don't understand it at all."

Detective-inspector Gough, of the Criminal Investigation Department, produced in an envelop the scraps of paper which Mr. Muir said apparently formed part of a torn-up memorandum-book found in Lazarus Moss's pocket. The scraps were shown to the magistrates, and Mr. Muir said they showed sums paid to Moss by various persons for newspapers.

Two memoranda found on Lazarus were also produced, and Mr. Muir said they showed the other side of the picture. They proved where Moss got the newspapers from and what he paid for them.

Surgeant Tappenden said he did not search the premises at Cephas street minutely. It was late on Saturday night, and it was not easy to search the place with all the children clinging round the father and son.

Detective Joseph Gillard corroborated as to the statements made by the defendants Moss.

Woodruff Reed (Redway's porter) recalled, identified Isaac Moss as the Mr. Moss whom he swore ast Friday he saw in Gough-square, Fleet-street, and also at Redway's shop in Erith.

DIRTY PAPERS INCLUDED.

Cross-examined by Mr. George Clinch (on behalf of Redway), witness denied that he had instructions to destroy dirty papers. He had to put them in with others. The shop where the sorting was done was next to the High-street, and any one could look through a glass and see what was going on. He never had instructions to put dirty and torn papers in the middle of the parcels, and new clean ones top and bottom. Witness and the other sorters put the papers in exactly the position they thought proper.

A newsagent named Baker, of Belvedere had his papers sent direct from Messrs. Horace Marshall and Sons, Fleet-street, in order to get them earlier. That was by arrangement with defendant, and in consequence Baker's returns used to come to the defendant Redway. These returns would amount to about five quires of halfpenny papers.

Mr. Clinch pointed out that Baker's returns in that case would not have the mark of the special plate upon them, and witness agreed.

Witness said that Mr. White, newsagent, of Crayford, had some of his papers from Redway, and some from Mr. Beadle, of Dartford. He did not know, however, that all White's returns came to Redway.

Cross-examined by Mr. Tuffee, for Moss, he said he did not tell Moss in Gough-square what the papers were wanted for. He thought Moss's bundles were always mixed papers, not a bundle for each journal. Moss's papers were in worse condition than those sent in by Redway's customers.

MOSS'S WASTE.

The witness Burrows, who is in Redway's employ, was recalled. He stated that the Mr. Moss he had seen regularly at Redway's shop was the defendant Isaac Moss. He had also seen Lazarus Moss in the cart there once.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clinch (for Redway): He could not remember fetching returns from Baker, of Abbey-wood, or White, of Crayford, though he remembered visiting their shops to deliver books.

Burrows, in cross-examination, first said that it was not true that he ever put old and torn copies in the middle of the bundles, and finally said that he did, and that he had seen Hannay do the same.

Cross-examined by Mr. Tuffee (on behalf of Moss), he said that papers sent by Moss looked like waste newspapers, and differed thus from the returns which came from customers.

Mr. Muir then produced a bundle of "Morning Leaders," which he said he would prove came as returns from Redway. On these copies were written in pencil various abbreviated addresses, such as:

36, Third-avenue,	47, Durleston.
49, Durleston,	49, Third-avenue.
7, Durleston,	349, Waste.
20, Claud,	37, Lond.

Witness admitted that he had seen retail newsagents write contracted addresses like these for their boys to deliver papers. On one paper addressed in pencil "37, Lond.," there was written in ink:

G. Heath, 37, London.—Dear Sirs,—We are duly in receipt of your letter of the

Mr. Muir said they would call the man who wrote that to prove that he was merely trying a new fountain pen.

Witness admitted that from these addresses he supposed these papers were "Moss's stuff."

OUTSIDE SHOW.

Albert Knight, Coleman-road, Belvedere, a plater's helpmate, in the employ of Messrs. Fraser and Chalmers, engineers, said he left Redway's employment five weeks ago. He was three months in Redway's service, delivering papers and working in the shop, sorting newspapers, &c. He had no experience of that work before he entered Redway's service, though his father was a retail newsagent. Redway said Hannay would "put him right." He had to help Hannay get up the returns. Hannay told him that "1906 stuff" should be put on one side. It was then the beginning of 1908. The papers were made up in bundles.

Papers returned from customers and unsold copies were put outside the bundles. There were also papers there which had come from Moss's, and they were put in all parts of the bundle, except the outside. He knew the papers came from Moss, because he saw the cart draw up at the shop with Isaac Moss. The cart usually came on Saturdays and there was unloaded from it bundles of papers done up like returns.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clinch on behalf of Redway, he said he was first spoken to about giving evidence at 1-30 that day. He was seen by Detective-sergeant Tappenden.

Mr. Clinch: Did he tell you that he had been in court, and had heard the questions put to the witnesses?—No.

Did he tell you that your name had been mentioned to the justices?—No.

"WAS IT HONEST."

Witness said that he was seen at work by the detective-sergeant. He swore that the officer never mentioned Hannay's name. Witness mentioned Hannay's name.

Mr. Clinch suggested that periodicals only were sorted upstairs at Redway's premises, and witness said that was so. He said he went into Redway's employ in 1908. He was assisted in sorting the papers by the "Doctor"—he meant Hannay.

Mr. Muir: What was it he doctored? (Laughter).

Witness said he was also assisted by Burrows. Redway never gave him instructions as to how to place the papers. Witness got the papers ready and Hannay and Burrows did the "mixing of 'em up" in the bundles. Witness used to sort them and count them up.

All of the papers that came were not returnable—"bad dates," like 1906 and the first three months of 1907, were put aside. A dirty one would not be put aside, and a torn one would not be put aside unless the heading was torn.

While you were there did you think it honest?—No, sir; I did not.

You did not think it any part of your duty to make any statement?—No, sir; I was not supposed to know.

It was nothing to do with me, was it? I was paid by Mr. Redway to do my duty, and I had to do it.

Defendants where then remanded for a week, the magistrates granting the same bail to the defendants Moss as to Redway—two sureties of £25 and their own recognisances of £50.

COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEAL.

The current month saw the beginning of the greatest reform in the criminal law since prisoners were allowed counsel. From April 19th every person convicted of crime by a jury at quarter sessions, at the Old Bailey, or at the Assizes has a right to appeal on any law point that arises at his trial, and a right to appeal on the ground of misdirection or on the ground that the verdict is wrong—with the consent of the judge, or, if that is refused, the consent of the Court of Criminal Appeal, the newly created Court. The Court consists of eight judges of the King's Bench Division, with the Chief Justice as President, and it is a singular fact that the judges who constitute the Court were all opposed to its creation. The Chief Justice led the opposition to it in the House of Lords, and not only did he represent the opinion of the Common Law judges but also that of almost every bench of quarter sessions in the kingdom. It is, however, a well-known fact that lawyers are the most conservative people in the country, and that they oppose every legal reform, but when it has become law carry it out most loyally. The judges were equally opposed to the creation of a civil appeal court, which was introduced by the Judicature Act of 1876, but the best proof of its necessity and of its success is that it is always in arrear.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Caledonia," with the homeward mails of the 18th instant, arrived at Aden at 11-30 p.m. on Wednesday, 22nd instant.

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A UNIQUE MUSEUM.

How Hungary Encourages Agriculture.

Varoslig t, the famous town park of Budapest, has two special features, both of them of great interest, The first is the Flower Rondeau—an example or artistic gardening—and the second is the Royal Museum of Agriculture, situated on Szechenyi Island and guarded by the beautiful park lake. This unique museum is beyond doubt the finest institution of its kind in the world, and even the Lyngby Museum in Denmark is far inferior both in the variety and scientific arrangement of its exhibits. The encouragement which it has given to the development of agriculture and its allied industries cannot be exaggerated. Designed by the Hungarian, Alpar, it represents the various styles of architecture in Hungary, from the Middle Ages down to modern times—the most interesting group being perhaps the Gothic imitation of Vajda-Hunyad Castle. This together with the Renaissance and Roman wings, constitutes a monumental and imposing pile of buildings.

Founded in 1896, the museum was not established on Szechenyi Island until the following year, and then only in temporary buildings, which proved quite inadequate nor this special purpose. A Government grant of about £105,000 was made in 1900 for a new museum, but the present magnificent edifice of marble and stone was not finally completed until last year. In many respects the collections, got together under the supervision of Councillor Francis de Saarossy Kapeller and Dr. Paikert, are almost as perfect as they can be made, and their educative effect upon the farmers and agriculturists of the country is undoubted.

The present Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Daranyi, is responsible for the idea which has thus taken shape. His object was to present to the agriculturists, landowners, and horticulturists of Hungary a picture of the processes, methods, and products which may be considered essential to the proper development of these industries. The result is that not only Hungarians but farmers from all parts of the world, have profited by this undertaking, and, in view of the importance that is now being attached to the encouragement of agriculture in England, and to the immense interest that has been aroused by the Small Holdings Act of last year, it is worth while considering whether such a museum would not greatly advantage our own country. In any case, it is desirable that its existence should be known to all Englishmen willing to receive without prejudice the lessons which the Continent has to teach us.

The first thing that strikes the average visitor is the extraordinary use that has been made of the windows. Diapositive photographs of farms, cottages, orchards, vineyards, and animals, illustrating agriculture in every part of Hungary, occupy the lower divisions of each window. In a few moments it is possible to get an idea from these photographs which it would be difficult to obtain by many days of sightseeing, and the scientific arrangement adds greatly to their value from the point of view of the student. Every section of the exhibition displays evidence of the thought and care which have been lavished upon it by Dr. Paikert, who is the Director of the Museum. Dr. Paikert has spent considerable periods, both in America and in Canada, for the express purpose of studying agriculture, and he has an accurate and complete knowledge of the agricultural problems not only of his own country but also of the Far West. His aim has been to show the Hungarian farmer how to obtain the best results not only in the breeding of horses and cattle but also in every department of agriculture and viniculture. Beginning with the collection of maps, graphicons, and models which were exhibited at the Hungarian Millennium Exhibition of 1896, he has gradually added to it, until now it is comprehensive of everything that Hungary produces from the soil and of many industries which are subsidiary. These models and maps are actually made in the workrooms of the museum, and are exact representations of the cattle and horses, of the flowers and fruit, vegetables and cereals, of the country. In addition to these, everything likely to retard or to quicken the growth of fruit, flowers, and cereals is illustrated both in pictures and models. All the injurious insects and destructive birds and animals are represented in each department, and practical instruction is given to the farmer or horticulturist to enable him to deal with these unwelcome visitors. The agricultural sections are housed in the beautiful halls of the Renaissance building; the forestry, fishing, and game in the Gothic Castle of Vajda-Hunyad; while in the Roman building are the library, laboratories, and auditorium.

Hungary's chief agricultural products are wheat and wheatflour, horses, and wine, though she also exports cattle, hogs, eggs, wool, timber, and a large quantity of fruit of the first quality. Still, it is to wheat that Hungary owes her supremacy in agriculture. All the so-called Austrian flour and wheat is Hungarian, and it is from her we obtain the fine-quality breds which are now consumed in every capital of Europe. The flour-mills upon the Buda side of the river Danube are the largest in Europe and will compare in size with the mammoth mills of the United States. Naturally, therefore, the Wheat Hall is of great importance, and in it we find a display of samples collected by the Minister of Agriculture from fifty-three different parts of Hungary for ten successive years. Both wheat and soil have been carefully analysed, and the results are presented with every sample exhibited. Not only so, but specimens of wheat from other countries are shown side by side, so that a rapid comparison may be made. No less than 59·93 per cent. of the whole arable area in Hungary is wheat, and the posibilities for the future are shown by the fact that the product is at present on the average, 40 per cent. less per acre than in England.

To many, no doubt, the most interesting part of the whole exhibition would be the section devoted to the display of horses and cattle. Here we can find pictures illustrative of the most famous animals painted by Adam and Blaas; also beautiful and artistic models of horses made by the sculptors Vastagh and Zala; and a great variety of coloured photographs dealing with other domestic animals. Not far from the Royal Hall, in which these exhibits are placed, is a large court reserved for an exhibition of the State farm of Godollo, the home of the Hungarian State studs. These stud farms send out year by year an increasing number of animals to different parts of the country, with a view to improve the breed and to assist the poorer districts. The Minister of Agriculture also uses the Grown lands at Godollo for various other purposes thus, he has organised a poultry farm, a State bee farm, and a State tree nursery. To those who are unable to visit these farms and study the methods that are being employed, the museum affords an excellent opportunity of seeing in miniature the various enterprises to which the State has set its hand and the conditions which prevail in the respective districts.

The Department of Architecture furnishes models of cottages for small holders, agricultural labourers, &c., and one of the most interesting exhibits of the whole collection is a model of a small holder's homestead, with cottage and garden attached, based upon the Hungarian law of last year. The working of this new law would however, require an article in itself, and it must suffice to say that, though modelled upon peasant-proprietorship lines rather than the system adopted by our own Act, this legislation will certainly bring a very large quantity of land under more intensive cultivation. It also affords hope to a considerable number of agricultural labourers either of independence on the soil or of a better wage resulting from the greater competition for labour. Wherever we turn, we find valuable aids to some branch of agriculture or an allied industry; dairying, wine-culture, agricultural schools and experiment farms, bee-culture, silkworm breeding forestry, and fishing—all these are displayed before our eyes in such admirable and scientific fashion that even the tourist, though a fool, cannot, err therein. He is bound to learn something that is of value while the serious student, whether Magyar or foreigner, must greatly benefit by the many advantages offered to him. The two great industries of most importance to the country—agriculture and forestry—are given their rightful places and Dr. Daranyi deserves not only the grantitude of his fellow-countrymen but the sincere thanks of every visitor to this model and unique institution. What Government will be enterprising enough to do the same for England?

NOTES OF THE THEATRE.

Mrs. Langtry's return to management and Mr. Grundy's return to authorship is an excellent business. Mrs. Langtry does nothing by halves, and only the best is good enough for her. She has taken one of the smartest houses in London for her play, and got the best company she can lay her hands on to perform it. When she opens at the Haymarket on Saturday, April 18, with "A Fearful Joy" her programme will include the names of Mr. Arthur Bourchier, Mr. Allan Aynesworth, Miss Lily Grundy, Mr. Ivan Berlyn, and Miss Calypso Valetta.

Mrs. Langtry herself appears as Amy Arundel, a rather stupid, neurasthenic creature who does nothing in particular and keeps everybody else in a ferment of excitement. Mr. Bourchier is Mr. Arundel, the husband, "the ordinary sort of husband," says Mr. Grundy. Mr. Ivan Berlyn is the "deus ex machina" of the play—the valet who is never in the way and never out of the way. Mr. Allan Aynesworth is Ernest, the lover, a gentleman who is versatile in his affections, and who falls in love first with Mrs. Arundel and then settles down with the ingenue, the part played by Miss Grundy.

Mr. Aynesworth is an actor of experience and finesse. He never makes mistakes, and what he does he does perfectly. Since September he has appeared in four comedies. "The Truth," "The Barrier," "The Platonics of Angels," and "Lady Barbarity," and, finding that the part which would naturally fall to him in "Worthley's Entire"—the next comedy for Miss Tempest—would be unsuited to him, he has gone round the corner, and enlisted under Mrs. Langtry's banner at the Haymarket.

His place at the Comedy will, I fancy, be taken by Mr. Frederick Kerr—in the part, of a testy old man of the world—and Mr. Graham Browne will also appear in "Worthley's Entire."

Mrs. Langtry is essentially a woman of business and has forced Mr. Grundy out of his seclusion. "I have been reading a play," he said to her one night when she called, "and I've found an idea." "Make a play of it for me," was her quick rejoinder. "There was no help for it," says Mr. Grundy, "and she's got the play." Mrs. Langtry has got the another play also in her portfolio—a four-act affair by Mr. Graham Hill (who is the part author of "Havana," the new Gaiety piece), called "The Polished Horde"—but she has no hankering after the strain and worry of continuous management. She comes to the Haymarket for six weeks, and if "A Fearful Joy" is, as she would say, a "winner," then she will transfer it to another theatre.

The exigent wave of Suffragism has left Mrs. Langtry untouched and she has the courage to say that a woman isn't fitted for theatre management. "No," she says "it's man's work. I've had the Imperial, and I know what it means. Not only that continuous management at a theatre means producing plays suited perhaps to yourself, but not to that particular audience. And here, I should say, is the real explanation of the great success both of the Haymarket and the Criterion. Mr. Harrison only produces a Haymarket play.' Sir Charles Wyndham never diverges from the recognised Criterion bill."

Mrs. Langtry, in a word, is elaborating Mr. Carton's point of "specialisation." He gave it as his opinion that the theatres were suffering in a great measure owing to the fact that at scarcely one theatre could you count on getting the bill of fare with which you would naturally associate the house, and he quoted the instance of a lady who started dressing for her part in Shaftesbury-avenue when she would have to take her "call" in the Strand. The comedy had been shifted so often that the news of the very last transference hadn't reached her! That is Mrs. Langtry's point. The great "unattached public," to use Mr. Grundy's phrase, go to the theatre—they don't go to the play.

Meanwhile Mr. Grundy has been giving us plenty of food for thought and material for discussion. He says what he means, and in the shortest compass possible. He never obscures in fifty words what he can stamp out in five. He is one of the few public men, who like the statesman that has just left us, cares little for the opinion of his critics. He has something to say, and he says it as plainly as language can convey it. He hates new movements, and thinks Ibsen was the curse of the modern drama. He pins his faith to Scribe, to Sardou, and to himself, and because he is a thoroughly honest and uncompromising man, his welcome back to the theatre will be spontaneous and general.

We shall soon have to build new theatres to accommodate Mr. Somerset Maugham. His new comedy, "Jack Straw," was produced last week at the Vaudeville; "Lady Frederick" he has escorted to the Garrick; "The Explorer" will probably follow "A White Man" at the Lyric; and "Worthley's Entire" from the same prolific pen follows "Lady Barbarity" at the Comedy. It isn't fair to Mr. Sutro. "Maugham's Entire" will soon be the name for the theatre in general. Good plays are scarce, and when a man writes one "winner" he is bagged by everybody for more. "Worthley's Entire" was held for some time by Miss May Palfrey, who was enthusiastic about the play, and hoped to produce it. But it's not a "tied house," and it goes to Messrs. Frohman and Chudleigh. Miss Palfrey appears in Mr. Pinero's new play, "The Thunderbolt," at the St. James's.

Mr. Maugham thinks with Mr. Pinero that there is nothing more difficult to write for the theatre than a good comedy. Mr. Carton declares he would rather have produced "The School for Scandal" than "King Lear." "Of all the plays which the eighteenth century gave us," says Mr. Maugham, only three survive—two comedies by Sheridan and one by Goldsmith. Where are the serious works?

"The same may be said of the French theatre. Only two plays—comedies by Beaumarchais—come to us as 'considerable': 'The Barber of Seville' and 'The Marriage of Figaro.' I have seen them both without the music. One need not be serious to be at one's best. One "must" be at one's best to compel the right sort of laughter."—L. B. E. in the "St. James's."

THE retiring Advocate-General and Mrs O'Kinealy left Calcutta for England on Tuesday.

QUITE one of the best jokes that the Peckham by-election has produced is that made by a Unionist speaker. "What reforms have the Radical Government passed since they came into power? It seems to me that the only one that has made any impression on the public mind is the one which allows us to have two wives and only one mother-in-law.

BY THE WAY.

THE HOUSING BILL.

One cannot judge fairly of Mr. Burn's Housing and Town Planning Bill until it has been placed fully before the country. A first glance, however, suggests that it may meet the wishes of many who realise that the housing question lies at the root of numerous social evils, and is, therefore, in a sense the most important item of domestic legislation with which Parliament can be called on to deal. The Bill tends to increase very largely the powers of the Local Government Board. The powers now conferred on local authorities are very largely permissive. Local authorities can undertake the problem whole-heartedly, or they can leave it alone. Mr. Burns proposes to give power to the central authority, the Local Government Board, to oblige local bodies to do their duty in ordering the repair of insanitary or dilapidated buildings, purchasing land, and erecting dewellings under the Housing Acts. An important part of the Bill is that which enables the local authority to regulate and control the developments of town and village. The planning of new communities is a subject in which hitherto we have been sadly lacking. The jerry-builder works his will among us, and no thought is taken for the morrow, either as regards the substance of the building or its design and situation. If Mr. Burns can safely deliver us from this evil he will deserve the thanks of the present and future generations.

THE EIGHT HOURS BILL.

Mr. Gladstone took rather a curious way of escape from the embarrassment evidently caused him by an influential deputation on the subject of the Eight Hours Bill. For, after admitting that settlement of these questions between employers and employed was the ideal method, he contended that this was an unattainable ideal in this case. Now, it is certainly the fact that the lay mind is apt, and not without reason, to regard the miner as a worker who has gained as much as any idealist could expect as the result of conflicts of opinion between employers and employed, and he is certainly well able to take care of himself and his own interests. We have, and have expressed, sympathy with the objects of this Bill. But the practical embarrassments of such a measure are not to be evaded by such a line of argument as Mr. Gladstone adopted. The rise in the price of coal is the crux of the whole matter. If that is to come the Bill becomes impossible. And the Government can gain neither credit nor support—as the "Daily News" has perceived—by attempting legislation so designed as to make life harder and more costly to vast masses of very poor people in order to confer an extra benefit on a class of workers who are, on the whole, remarkably well off.

WOMEN AND WAR.

Few women have seen so much of the horrors of war as Mrs. Ann Milne, of Nottingham, who was with her soldier husband in the Crimea, and who has just been laid to rest with full military honours. The same honour has been awarded to others of her sex who have earned it by their valour, as she did by her devotion as wife and nurse. Christian Cavenagh, who was buried with full military honours as long ago as 1739, fought as a private soldier, side by side with her husband. She was twice severly wounded, at the battles of Landen and Ramillies, was taken prisoner by the French, and fought a duel before she returned to England to enjoy her pension and to turn pie-maker. Anne Chamberlayne, who lies buried in Chelsea Church fought gallantly against the French; Phœbe Hessel, as her epitaph at Brighton records, served for many years as a soldier, and was wounded at Fontenoy; and Mary Ann Taylor accompanied her lover, an infantry officer, to the wars, and afterwards fought as a sailor—the famous "Bille."

A RECORD CLIMB.

The current "Alpine Journal" contains a full account—the first to reach England—of the recent ascent of Kabru, near Darjeeling, by two Norwegian climbers, Messrs. Monrad-Aas and Rubenson. The height of the peak, according to the Indian Survey measurements, is 24,015ft. The oncoming of darkness turned the climbers back before they could quite reach the top; but they report that they pitched their highest camp at 22,000ft., and succeeded in attaining an elevation of "about 23,900ft." This, so far as is known, is a record. It may be that Mr. Graham got as high on the same mountain in 1883, but he had no scientific instruments with him so that it is impossible to be sure. The two most important statements in the narrative of the climbers are to the effect that the coolies were willing and plucky, and that neither of the leaders experienced any serious trouble from mountain sickness.

A FAMOUS HOUSE.

Hardwick, less known than Chatsworth, has many ties with the house of Cavendish and the Dukes of Devonshire. The estate came into that family by the marriage of Sir William Cavendish with Elizabeth, daughter of John Hardwick, of Hardwick, a lady who afterwards became Countess of Shrewsbury, and was better known as "Bess of Hardwick." Hardwick Hall stands amidst wooded hills—a house of Elizabethan date, remaining much the same as when first founded. The initials "E.S." and a coronet are conspicuous on the balustrade of the towers, and help to authenticate its great builder. The size and number of the windows popularly said to number 365, or thereabouts) were so great as to give rise to the saying "Hardwick Hall, more glass than wall." Bess may be compared with Sarah Jennings, Duchess of Marlborough, who took great part in the building of Blenheim, and between whom and her architect, Sir John Vanbrugh, many an angry interview occurred.

A VANISHING SPECIES!

A superb example of Steller's sea-lion "(Otaria Stelleri)," the gift of the Hon. Walter Rothschild, has just been added to the Lower Mammal Gallery of the Natural History Museum at South Kensington. This animal, which is the giant among sea-lions, has been mounted by Rowland Ward; so that the peculiarities which distinguish this species from its congeners may be seen at a glance. Perhaps the most striking feature is the enormous size of the neck. Steller's sea-lion—so called after its discoverer, the naturalist Steller, who accompanied Behring on his first expedition to the northern seas in 1741—ranges from Behring Straits southwards to California in the West and Japan in the East. As with other sea-lions, the males greatly exceed the females in size, a full-grown bull attaining a length of about 11ft. and a weight of some 1,400lb. Some years ago the Californian fishermen raised loud outcries against this animal, alleging that it wrought tremendous havoc in the salmon fisheries. But investigation showed that most of the fish eaten were useless for human food, while the rest of the diet was made up of squids and cuttle-fish!

BEHIND THE GRILLE.

The ladies' gallery at the House of Commons, to the discomforts of which Mr. Raphael is going to call the attention of the House, has an etiquette of its own. It is only from the seats in the front row behind the grille that any satisfying sight or sound of what going on can be caught, and for these seats there is naturally keen competition. But if a lady leaves a seat in the front row while the House is sitting there is no scramble for the vacancy. It is the custom for the lady leaving to decide who shall take her place. Usually some lady in the second row notices preparations for departure, and promptly asks for the reversion of the seat, and if it has not been promised before she generally gets it.

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Sold by TREACHER & Co. (Ltd.), Bombay, Byculla, Poona

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, APRIL 22.] [BOMBAY, APRIL 23,

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	87 1/16		1/16
2 do. Rentes	96 1/2	un	chgd
3 do. Sterling Loan	100 3/4		3/8
2½ do. Govt Securities	83 3/4		1/16
Bar Silver in London	25 3/16	un	chgd
Do. do. 3 months' hence	25 5/16	un	chgd
Do. in New York	54 5/8	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris	25·12 1/2	un	chgd
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·44	un	chgd
Do. do. do. New York	4·87 1/4		1/8
Discount Bank of England Rate	3 p. c.	since	19 ulto
Discount Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	2 5/8	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	2 3/4	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3 1/8	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3 1/4	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	2 5/8	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	2 2/8	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...1/3 23/32 unchanged.

* Closing tone of Silver.—Indian Bazaars buying.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 10,00,000.

Rs. 10,000 were allotted to Bombay.

Rs. 30,000 were allotted to Madras,

Rs. 40,000 at 1s. 3 29/32d.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sale ...Rs. 70,000

Amount to be allotted next week ...Rs. 10,00,000

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—

Bills on Madras Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 3 29/32d.

Bills on Bombay Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 3 29/32d.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots ... Quiet but Steady.
Futures ...Steady.
East Indian ...Quiet.
Manchester ...Quiet.
Total Sales ... 5,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 500 „
Imports ... 19,000 „
Mid-Americans... 5·42+·04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 7 7/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery prices :—

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
4·93	4·93	4·93	4·92
Aug.-Sept.	**Sept.-Oct.**	**Oct.-Nov.**	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**
4·85	4·79	4·74	4·71	4·71

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 9,000 bales
Do. do. last year ... 9,000 „
Exports to Great Britain ... 2,000 „
Do. to Continent ... .
Spot Cotton—9·90+10

Futures—Month of May, 8·52—02 } Advanced early on bull support and short covering and declined later owing to Southern selling of futures in the local market.

Do. Do. July 8·65—03 }

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—10 1/8 unchanged.

Futures—Month of May ...9·14—09.

Do do July ...9·09—09.

Closing tone of futures—Steady.

The "Into Sight" figures given yesterday should read 10,210,000 bales.

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat.—Dull.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs. 85o/o ex-ship 57 1/2 April-May—Antwerp—Sellers, Canal.

Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85o/o per cent. ex-ship 57 April-May—H. A. and D. Sellers, Canal.

Brown Cawnpore, 51 3/4 April-May— Antwerp—Sellers Canal.

Tone of Rapeseed.—Dull.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship, 47 1/2 May-June.—Havre—Sellers, Canal.

Tone of Linseed—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 unchanged.

Sugar :—

German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 14/6

Months of Shipment.—May-August—Sellers.

Tone of Sugar—Firm.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 3 3 3/4d.—Value.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Bundle Rs.	600	Linga Porebunder	Mac Mackenzie & Co
1 do do	1,200		
1 Box Sovs and Gold Coins	2,805 / 1,533	Alexandria	J. H. E. Obadiah
3 Boxes Sovs and Gold Coins	24,285 / 3,525	Aden	
25 Packages Sovs and Rupees	45 / 48,315	Bahrein	
4 Packages Sovs... Gold Coins ... and Rupees ...	1,455 / 1,092 / 4,882	Koweit	
8 Packages Sovs. Gold Coins..... and Rupees ...	180 / 944 / 15,899	Dabai	Sundry Importers
25 Packages Sovs Gold Coins..... and Rupees ...	73,110 / 52,778 / 24,181	Jeddah	
3 Bundles Sovs.. Gold Coins ... and Rupees ..	420 / 607 / 6,500	Muscat	P. Valhebdas
1 Bundle Sovs .	2,280	Busreh	A M Moor
1 Bundle Rs.....	2,000	Linga	Sayad Mustaffa E Hassam
4 Bundles Rs ...	2,950	Abbas	
8 Cases Rs. ...	32,000	Bushire	Hongkong Bank

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [23RD APRIL, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England ... 3 per cent. from 19th March.
Bank of Bengal ..... 7 per cent. „ 26th „
Bank of Bombay ..... 8 per cent. „ 16th April.
Bank of Madras ..... 9 per cent. „ 11th Feb.

Money :—

The Bank of Bengal cash balance is to-day advised as Rs. 19 lacs up.

Exchange :—

There is practically no change to report in the exchange market to-day. Most Banks are quoting 1-3 27-32 T. T. and 1-4 7-8 for demand Bank bills but without finding many buyers. For May delivery 1-3 7-8 T. T. has been done, but the rate is now probably only available for June and July. Credits are very scarce but Banks are not buying under 1-4 1-32 3 months' sight. Far Eastern rates are steady. We quote :—

T. T. on London ... 1s. 3 27/32d.
Demand Draft ... 1s. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight.. 1s. 4 1/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight—1s. 4 5/32
Do 3 months'sight—Francs 168
Do 3 months'sight.. Marks 137
Hongkong—30 days' sight... 137 3/4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ... 151 3/4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ... 195

Government Paper :

There has not been much doing in this market to-day but the increase in the Bank of Bengal cash balance has served to arrest the weaker feeling that was manifest yesterday afternoon. At opening to-day the quotation for cash and the settlement was 96 5-16 and there is no alteration to report at the close. Calcutta market is advised as steady at 96 7-16 cash.

We quote :—

Cash ... ... Rs 96 5
1st Settlement ... ... „ 96 5

Bullion :—

Renter advises Bar silver in London as unchanged at 25 3-16 ready and 25 5-16 for forward delivery in two months. New York is steady at 54 5/8. In the local Bazaar rates have been somewhat easier. At opening ready bars were quoted at 65 1/4 but at the close business is reported at 65 1/8 ex-duty. Forward rates are noted below. Bar gold is unchanged.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	3	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	65	2	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	64	11	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

Except or Westerns, of which there are many sellers and prices are easier, there was little or no change on opening this morning. Prices are too high to attract buyers, and there is hardly anything doing. During the afternoon fine Broach, May delivery, dropped to Rs. 237. The market closes easy as under. Fine Khangaum-Akola, May delivery, has been done at Rs. 197.

The enquiry at Colaba for ready cotton was again very limited, and the offtake poor. Rates are irregular.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	237	May
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kamti	210	Nominal.
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	203	
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	197	
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	197	
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	191	
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	185	
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	191/2	
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	181	
Good Bagalkot Bijapur ...	202	
Good Westerns	203	
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	230	

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone... ... ... Easier.
Estimated Sales ... ... 8,000 bales
Local Imports ... ... 9,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

A.-M	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.
4·85	4·85	4·85	4·84	4·77
—09	—03	—03	—03	—08
S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	
4·70	4·55	4·62	6·62	
—09	—09	—09	—09	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market remains quiet but steady with only a small business doing. We quote :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 8 6 6 B. T.
May ... ... „ 8 13 0 R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is quiet and prices are unchanged. Quotations are :—

Brown Cawnpore, Ready ... Rs. 9 0 0 B. T.
„ May ... „ 9 6 0 R. T.
Yellow Gujerat... „ ... „ 10 3 0 B. T.
„ Ready ... „ 10 1 0 „

Gingellyseed :—

The market is quiet with very little doing. We quote:—

Bold White 85 o/o ... ... Rs. 54 4 0
Muggy ... ... „ 51 0 0
Yellow Hingunghat ... ... „ 57 0 0
„ Secunderabad ... „ 55 0 0

Poppyseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 10 8 0 B. T.
Tone—Steady.

Castorseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 30 8 0
May ... ... „ 31 0 0
Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :—

Rs. 25 8 0
Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed :—

Rs. 5 7 0
Tone—Steady.

Groundnuts—

Rs. 44 0 0
Tone—Steady.

Wheat :—

White Delhi, Apr.-May ... Rs. 6 4 0 R. T.
Tone—Firm.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay 1,387 1/2
India 62 1-2

Mills :—

Century ... ... 1,850 X. D.
David ... ... 370 C. D.
Emperor... 325
Kohinoor ... ... 695 X. D.
Luxmi cotton... ... ... 1,440 X. D.
Marookji Petit ... ... 3,212 1-2 C. D.
Standard ... ... 1,145 C. D.

Presses :—

Breul's Cawnpore 180
Hingoli... 100
New Mofussil 625

Miscellaneous :—

Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Coy's ... ... Preference 157
Colaba Land and Mill... ... 1,015
Telephone Co. 38
Treacher and Co 615

Railways :—

Tapti-Valley ... ... 425 X. D.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	6,539 bales.
Wheat	3,723 cwts.
Linseed	6,039 „
Rapeseed	14,133 „
Gingellyseed	707 „
Poppyseed	5,516 „
Groundnuts	236 „
Castorseed	10,050 „
Rice	53,464 „
Myrabolams	14,836 „
Cottonseed	16,851 „
Mowraseed	520 „
Gram	1,915 „
Joowar	2,130 „
Maize	33 „

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

Messrs. Phirozsha B. Petit and Co.'s Bombay Cotton Yarn Report, dated Shanghai, 28th March, says :—

Since the issue of our last report the general tone of the Indian yarn market has undergone a change for the better. Not only is the aggregate of sales very much larger than that of the previous fortnight, but the prices also have, in many cases, shewed a recovery of 1-2 tael per bale. Of about 10,650 bales sold during the interval, nearly one-half were made of No. 10s., which have enjoyed the largest share of attention, being taken both for Szechuen and the Northern Ports. The principal buyers were again the Szechuen dealers, who took considerable quantities of No. 10s. and No. 20s. willingly paying a small advance of 1-2 tael a bale on former quotations. Tientsin dealers, who had remained quiet so long, entered the market in earnest and bought a large number of bales first-hand. Their purchases were confined mostly to No. 10s. There was a very good demand for No. 12s. for Kiukiang and Chinkiang Newchwang merchants contented themselves with buying small lots of No.6 Clearances have been far from unsatisfactory. The tone of the market at the close is steady.

No. 10s. This count received most attention from Szechuen and Tientsin. Kiaochow bought a few bales Sale about 5,100 bales.

No. 12s. Kiukiang and Chinkiang were thhe chief buyers of this count. Tientsin also took a small lot. About 3,100 bales were sold.

No. 16s. This count was sought after by Kiukiang and Chinkiang, and about 350 bales were sold.

No. 20s. Szechuen bought most of this count. Hankow and Kiukiang each took a small quantity. About 2,100 bales changed hands.

Total sales of Indian yarn during the fortnight about 10,650 bales
Arrivals of Indian yarn during the fortnight about 6,680 bales
Estimated unsold stock about 45,000 „
Sold but uncleared stock about 20,000 „

CLOSING RATES OF EXCHANGE.

On India T.T. Rs. 189½ per Tls. 100
„ Hongkong „ Tls. 75 per dol. 100
„ London „ 2s. 6¼d. per Tl.

The same Company's Yarn Market Report, dated Hongkong, 3rd April, reads as follows :—

Our last report was dated on the 20th ult.

The intervention of the Tomb-Worshipping Festival, during the past fortnight and the consequent exodus of Chinese into the country in obedience to the dictates of filial piety, has caused the yarn market to relapse into a state of partial inactivity resulting in an all-round decline in quotations of from 1 dol. to 3 dols. per bale. Only selected chops changed hands ; there has been no inquiry for less favourite spinnings.

In reference to the proposed institution of the lottery scheme by the Cotton Spinners' Association of Japan, mentioned in our last circular, it is now reported that the Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce have taken the matter under consideration and will place themselves in communication with the Shanghai, Manchester and other Chambers on the subject.

No. 20s.—A moderate business was done at a declined of 1 dol. to 3 dols. per bale.

No. 16s.—A trifling business done in only one thread.

No. 12s.—Moved slowly at decline of 1 dol. to 2 dols.

No. 10s.—Ruled quiet ; prices show a decline of about 1 dol. to 3 dols.

No. 6s. and No. 8s.—Nothing doing.

Market closes weak.

Sales.—1,350 bales of No. 10s., 650 bales of No. 12s., 25 bales of No. 16s., 725 bales of No. 20s ; in all about 2,725 bales.

Arrivals :—Per steamers "Lightning" and "Namsang" (from Calcutta), "Yetorofu Maru Malta, Wakamiya Maru, and Devanha" (from Bombay) of about 7,000 bales.

Unsold Stock :—About 24,000 bales.

Uncleared Stock :—About 22,000 bales.

Exchange :—We quote to-day as follows :—

India	T. T. at Rs.	141 1-2 per cent.
„	Demand „ „	142 per cent.
London	T. T. „ Sh.	1.10 7/16d. 1-2 dols.
„	Demand „ „	1,10 1-2d. 1-2 dols,
Shanghai	„ Tls.	74 1-2 dols. 100.
Silver	„	25 1-2d. per oz.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	12 p. c.	1,377½
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 „	62½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 „	1,445
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 „	1,120
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 O. 50	200 50	6 „ 1½ „	70 28
Specie Bank	100	50	5 „	54
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	4 „	230
Punjab National Bk	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	13 „	£52
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 „	£18½
	£25	£12·10	6 „	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor....	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue xd. 75 670
National Bk of India.	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	xd. £75½

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	
Akbar	750	750	125	3,500
Albert (Kurrachee)...	1,100	1,100	45	650
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	100
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	20	200
Broach City.....	200	200	14	225
Fort	475	475	22½	270
French.....	500	500	35	xd. 450
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
Harvey and Sabha patty	250	250	40	480
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	15	115
Hingolee	100	100	6	130
Indian Cotton.....	125	125	11½	125
Khangaum	400	400	25	330
Mahmudpura Cin ...	125	125	7½	100
Mahuva	200	100	Nil.	150½
Mercantile	125	125	Nil.	57
Manmar Manufg.....	250	250	25	172
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,010
New Moufussil Co...	400	400	50	610
New Berar	500	500	40	480
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	165
Omri	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sassoon	500	500	30	450
Sind and Punjab Co..	1,000	1,000	140	3,500
Sind	400	400	35	770
Surat City	200	100	14	230
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Wardhwan G. & P...	150	50	12	125

WHEN you come to think of it, the Government of India is the most harrassed bureaucracy in the world—always excepting that of Russia.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

SENSATION AT THE SHAFTESBURY.

M. Max Maurey's company from the Grand Guignol did not make a very happy start, and some of their thrillers failed to thrill as intensely as we had been led to expect. On Friday night, however, they made ample amend for any neglect in the past by the production of "Les Trois Messieurs du Havre." In this play, M. Flandre is hung by the neck till he is as dead as the purposes of the drama require, and there can be no doubt that anyone in want of a good sound sensation should step round and book a place at the Shaftesbury at an early date. The scene of the mock trial of the victim is tremendously exciting, and although the climax is hinted at, I never dreamed for a moment that the other gentlemen from Harve would take such a liberty with their old and life-long friend.

ARTISTIC BRUTALITY.

M. Bussy, who made such a great hit by his magnificent acting in the "Hampton Club" piece again distinguishes himself in the new piece, "Gardiens de Phare," with another excellent actor, M. Boulle. This is a pleasant piece of brutality of a most artistic kind. The two lighthouse-keepers, father and son, are at their work of keeping the lights burning amid the raging tempest, for the help of those in peril on the sea, when the son mildly hints that he is about to go mad. It seems that he has been quite recently bitten by a mad dog, and although the dog has been killed (and this, as everybody knows, is a certain preventive of hydrophobia) the young man insists that he can feel the creeps coming on. He therefore asks his father to kindly slay him before the worst happens ; but it is not till the fit of madness comes on that the father is driven to the awful deed. After seeing these two plays, you don't care about going upstairs without making sure that all the lights are on, and that no horrid murderers and people like that are hiding in dark corners.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

I must do the Grand Guignol people the justice to say that their horrors are ingeniously sandwiched in between plays of a pleasanter kind. M. Bussy repeats his droll performance of the day-burglar in "Un pen de Musique"; and there is an amusing little piece called "La Veuve," the pet-name of Parisians for the guillotine. At first sight, the guillotine as a source of humour does not seem very hopeful ; but you will find it amusing enough when you go. As, of course, you will ; for everybody is "doing" the Shaftesbury now.

PLAYERS IN PORTLAND PLACE.

The objectors to the proposed Shakespeare statue in Park Crescent, Portland Place, declare the vicinity to be utterly untheatrical. It is not quite that. Mr. Henry Arthur Jones lived in Portland Place for some years, and only recently sold his house. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Kendal have a house there ; and Miss Marie Tempest and her husband, Mr. Cosmo Gordon-Lennox, took a beautiful place in Park Crescent itself soon after their marriage. Sir John Hare lived on the eastern side of the Crescent for as long as he could stand the dirty smoke and steam which poured up into his windows from a Metropolitan Railway ventilating shaft, and Sir Augustus Harris resided for some time in a flat close by.

SIR JOHN HARE'S COMPLAINT.

Sir John, when he found himself being smoked out of his home by the old "Metro" engines in the Portland Road Station, brought an action for damages against the company and lost it ; a circumstance which led a regular passenger between King's Cross and Baker Street to send to the actor a postcard bearing the lines—

"Although you might
Perhaps be right
To give your grievance ventilation,
We too, are fair
To call for Hare,
However low may be our station !"

MISS NANCY PRICE RETURNS.

It is good to hear that we are soon to see Miss Nancy Price (Mrs. Charles Maude) on the stage again. It will be remembered that the popular actress was to have appeared with Sir John Hare on his farewell tour of the provinces, and that "a honeymoon got right in the way of the contract," as an American paper put it. Miss Price, who, with her tiny daughter, Joan, and her husband, is at present staying on a picturesque old farm at Rickmansworth, is likely to make a great success in the character of Sophie Fulgarney in "The Gay Lord Quex." All who were in the company at the time she withdrew from the rehearsals for the provincial tour agreed that her Sophie was one of the finest things she had ever done. There is not much reason for doubting that Miss Price will repeat in public the success she has made of the character in private.

EDWARD GERMAN.

The beautiful incidental music in "Romeo and Juliet" at the Lyceum is from the pen of Mr. Edward German, whose thoroughly artistic and Bohemian spirit recently received a severe shock at the hands of a newspaper reporter, who described him to the world as Sir Edward German. It is said that the well-known composer contemplated bringing an action against the newspaper for defamation of character ! but to insist upon the truth of this story would probably be to exaggerate the extent even of Mr. German's abhorrence of cheap advertisement.

A LYCEUM "CONTRACT."

Mr. Edward German's appearance on the Lyceum programme as the "incidental" composer recalls to ones mind the quaint interview which took place between himself, as a very young and comparatively unknown composer, and the late Sir Henry Irving, when the famous score of the "Henry VII." music had just been finished and delivered. There had been no mention of terms on either side as is so often the case between men who are working as much for the love of thing as for the money aad when the composer of the immortal suite having ascertained that it was the very thing," was leaving Sir Henry's private room at the Lyceum, the actor called to him, "By the way, German, how much do I owe you ?" Mr. German contemplatively stroking his beardless chin, hadn't the faintest idea. "Let me see," said Irving, turning to his manager, Mr. Bram Stoker, "how much did we give Sullivan for his "Macbeth" music ?" Mr. Stoker told "the Chief" the amount. "Oh, then," said Irving, "I'll send you a cheque for—"mentioning the sum that had been paid to Sir Arthur ! And people sometimes wonder how it was that Irving did not die a very rich man.

MAUD ALLAN'S ADMIRERS.

The beautiful "sensational" dancer at the Palace was so pestered in Paris by admirers, old and young, rich and poor—mostly old and rich—that she had to give up using the stage door, and to make her exits and her entrances at the front of the house. She was continually being asked for a shoe, a glove, or a piece of ribbon as a souvenir ; and only once did Miss Allan comply with such a request. This was for a shoe. She sent one belonging to a large and flat-footed woman belonging to the cleaning staff of the theatre, and the gentleman who received it was never heard of again.

BUCHANAN'S "BLACK & WHITE" SCOTCH WHISKY
BUCHANAN'S SCOTCH WHISKY
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